

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 29 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

The women who do the planning and saving, like this page.

## THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

"Let's go to Robinson's to-day."

### A MID SEASON ARRIVAL —OF— New Dress Goods

This week we have placed in stock a case of PRIESTLY'S FAMOUS BLACKS as follows:

PRIESTLY'S A very pretty weave, that resists the dust and makes a handsome Black Dress, 42 in., \$1.00, \$1.25.

PRIESTLY'S Every woman knows the beauty POPLIN of the fabric for Dress or Separate Skirt. \$1.00, \$1.50.

PRIESTLY'S SILK A High Class mourning WARP ENDORA material, very rich \$1.65 a yard.

PRIESTLY'S Very bright and glossy, will not SATIN CLOTH spot, easy to keep dust off, 42 in. \$1.00.

PRIESTLY'S A bright rich cord that takes its SOLEIL name from Old Sol. The dollar quality will wear for a generation.

PRIESTLY'S This number is a Covert Venetian Weave, Broadcloth in appearance, thoroughly shrunk, will not shrink cockle or spot. Unequalled for costumes at \$1.00 a yard.

### AN INDIGO BLUE SUITING (SPECIAL.)

A Coating twill, 58 inch wide, all pure wool, regular price \$1.25. On sale now at 75c. a yard.

### Black Homespuns.

For Separate Skirts unlined or whole costume. two new lines among the new lot 56 in. \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

### Shetland Floss Shawls.

This cool summer has made the Shetland Floss Shawls very popular. We import all our

### "It Can't Break at the Waist."

Is what we can say about a \$2.00 Corset that we have a limited number of to sell at \$1.25. They are short, straight front and come in Grey and White. We have not all sizes and for good business reasons have decided to let them go at \$1.25. The regular price \$2.00 is stamped on every pair by the maker.

### Napanee Souvenirs.

We are showing a pretty little souvenir.—A hard enamelled Pin, in shape and colors of the Maple Leaf with the word Napanee across the face. A useful little article and convenient to mail. 25c. each.

### Parasols.

In ALL BLACK we start the steel rod kind at 75 cents, and from that up to \$4.00 according to quality of top and handle.

In ALL WHITE tops of mercer cloth and self enamelled handles at \$1.00, with lace insertion \$1.25.

Among our high class novelties you will not find two alike and lots of variety rung in on changes of Blues, Pinks, Reds, Rose and Greys.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS—25c, 40c, 50c, 75c. and \$1.00.

### Imitation Irish Point Collars

(DEEP OVER SHOULDERS.)

### Linen Batiste Shirt Waists

Hardly worth the while buying the Batiste pay for making and trimming, when we can give you a pretty style ready to put on, Lace Yoke collar—sizes 32, 34, 36, buttoned down the back \$1.75.

### The Real Irish Dimity White.

We have very few dress lengths left but a variety for you, if a waist length is all you want. Our price for the real Irish Dimity, 25, and 35 cents, double fold.

### Cartoon White Embroidery Insertion 5 Cents a Yard.

Among our counter specials this week you will find a Cartoon of White Embroidery Insertion at 5c. yd. that would be good value for you at 8c. yd.

### Short Ends of Wool Delaines for Waists

We have placed several short ends of Wool Delaine out with our dress goods this week. Most of them long enough for a waist or child's dress. While you are looking for a waist length you may happen upon just what you want for a good Black Skirt.

### A New Idea for Shirt Waist Fronts,

## Black Homespuns.

For Separate Skirts unlined or whole costume. two new lines among the new lot 56 in. \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

## Shetland Floss Shawls.

This cool summer has made the Shetland Floss Shawls very popular. We import all our Floss and therefore are able to sell you at less price than you have been in habit of paying. Shades now in stock are Pinks, Light Blues, Helio. Black, White, Cream, Cardinal. Full weight skeins, 7 cents each or 3 for 20c.

## Big Season for Rain Coats.

The new styles are so different that every woman feels that she wants a new one. It's poor economy to put off the buying of a Rain Coat until you destroy a good dress. More than that a Waterproof some times save a doctor's bill \$3.50 to \$15.00 and several drices between.

In ALL WHITE tops of mercer cloth and self enamelled handles at \$1.00, with lace insertion \$1.25.

Among our high class novelties you will not find two alike and lots of variety rung in on changes of Blues, Pinks, Reds, Rose and Greys.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS—25c, 40c, 50c, 75c. and \$1.00.

## Imitation Irish Point Collars

(DEEP OVER SHOULDERS.)

Several very pretty collars now on exhibition in West Store, prices are around the \$1.00 and \$1.50 mark.

## Embroidery Turn Over Collars and Points.

All White made of dainty embroidery, White Linen embraide.ed in colors, White Swiss with Black on White embroidery, Linen shades too. All so very dainty, not expensive and make such nice neck wear changes.

## Short Ends of Wool Delaines for Waists

We have placed several short ends of Wool Delaine out with our dress goods ends this week. Most of them long enough for a waist or child's dress. While you are looking for a Waist length you may happen upon just what you want for a good Black Skirt.

## A New Idea for Shirt Waist Fronts,

(WOMEN'S.)

Six rows of Swiss Insertion woven in width, some are heading patterns and others of the fine closely embroidered type. These used for the centre of Waist with fine tuck on each side. 70c. to \$1.75 a yard.

## Feather Bone Collar Foundations.

Ready-to-use are so much neater and shape better than the home-made kind.

All sizes now in stock made from duplicate bone, and silk covered bone, lined with bolli silk.

# BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

# WM. COXALL.

## Notice to Creditors.

Any person having any account, or claim, of any kind, against George I. Ham, formerly of the town of Napanee, will please communicate with the undersigned, at once, enclosing full particulars of such account or claim.

W. S. HERRINGTON,  
Napanee, Ont.

26bp  
June 9th, 1902.

## ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session, to be held on the 7th day of July, 1902, to

INTRODUCE A BY-LAW FOR THE OPENING OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE

running between the Seventh and Eight Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive, in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor. And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. ABRAM WINTERS, Tp. Clerk. Napanee, June 11th, 1902.

## Its Recommendation.

Customer—Are you sure this is a good bookbook?

Salesman—Yes, indeed. They're talking of dramatizing it.

The almighty dollar covers a multitude of queer transactions.

Balloons and tramps have no visible means of support.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT

## The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

## LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

will meet for the purpose of auditing the Public accounts, at the Judge's Chambers, in

THE COURT HOUSE

—IN THE—

TOWN OF NAPANEE,

—ON—

FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1902,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

All accounts for Audit must be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 1st day of July 1902.

H. M. DEROCHE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Napanee, June 23rd, 1902.

28b



## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

SEVERAL tons of scrap iron. Several large iron tanks—suitable for barn cisterns. A large quantity of second-hand sash, with lights—suitable for barns and outhouses. Large number of strong iron barriers for doors and windows—suitable for barns, cellars, etc. Tables, benches, stone posts, stone window sills and door sills, iron window shutters, iron shelf boxes, and other articles of no further use to the penitentiary, will be sold at private sale.

Building stones, macadam gravel and stone-shed siftings for roads, drives and walks, always on hand for sale.

J. M. PLATT,  
Warden.

Kingston, June 24th, 1902.

## On Proper Vaccination.

It should be made clear that proper vaccination is the only known method of specific value in conferring immunity from smallpox. The comparatively short duration of this immunity should be insisted upon, and a simple, intelligible description of the ordinary course of a proper vaccination should be added. It would be extremely useful, in view of the wide diffusion of antivaccination literature, to make the frank admission that in the days of arm to arm vaccination accidental inoculation with other diseases, although extremely unlikely, was theoretically possible, but that the modern method of glycerinated calf lymph has now destroyed even the remote possibility of such intrinsic danger.

## A Gentle Blow.

"Remember, my dear brethren," said the minister, "that charity covereth a multitude of sins. I hope you'll be unusually generous in your offering this morning."—Detroit Free Press.

## BEEF IRON and WINE.

One of the best and most reliable tonics for a weak and debilitated condition of the system. Put up in 16 oz. bottles at the Medical Hall, Napanee.

W. S. DETLOR.

## GAVE HIM HIS OWN WAY

And Then the Customer Brought t Shoe Clerk to Time.

"Now, there," said the shoe salesman, "is just what you want."

"Is it?" asked the prospective customer. "I thought I said!"

"Just let me put it on," interrupted the salesman.

"But it is my recollection!"

"Couldn't have a better fit," broke the salesman. "Everybody is wearing them, and they're a bargain."

"Oh!"

"Let me put on the other." The after a moment: "There you are, I couldn't be better. Three-fifty, please."

"For what?"

"For the shoes."

"But I don't want the shoes. I asked me to let you put them on, and I was courteous enough to let you. I always try to be obliging. I said they were just what I wanted, but that was your judgment, and I accustomed to back my own. Now, you've had all the diversification of this matter that you desire, will you please trot out a pair of shoes according to the plans and specifications I gave you when I came in, and perhaps we can do business? I have found by experience that the only way to get what one wants from a shoe clerk is let him have his own way for the fifteen or twenty minutes, and then may become tractable."

## Dogs in Patagonia.

In northern Patagonia a reward offered for the extermination of the dogs that overrun that part of the world. The ancestors of these dogs were a pair of tame collies who were taken over by a Scotsman straggling from his native heath. The animals have retained their natural instinct connection with sheep, but instead of guarding them they prefer to kill them; hence the farmers have always to be prepared for the sudden advance of a strong herd of wild creatures hungering after mutton.

# NAPANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1902.

"Let's go to  
Robinson's to-day."

**Batiste**  
**Waists.**

With the while buying the Batiste,  
and trimming, when we can give  
you ready to put on, Lace Yoke and  
2, 34, 36, buttoned down the back

**Real Irish Dimity,**

Very few dress lengths left but lots  
of you, if a waist length is all you  
need for the real Irish Dimity, 25, 30,  
double fold.

**White**  
**Embroidery Insertion**  
**a Yard.**

For counter specials this week you  
can get White Embroidery Insertion  
would be good value for you at

**Ends of Wool**  
**for Waists.**

placed several short ends of All  
at with our dress goods ends this  
them long enough for a waist or a  
While you are looking for a Waist  
happen upon just what you want  
Skirt.

**Idea for**  
**Waist Fronts,**

## NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL.

### Midsummer Promotions.

Pt. I to Pt. II—J. Cleall, H. Frizzell, F. Curtis, E. Vanluven, P. Vrooman, D. Ham, A. Boyd, H. King, H. Cronk, R. Stark, S. Babcock, C. Mack, M. Boyd.

Jr. Pt. II to Sr. Pt. II—N. Waller, E. Edwards, E. Gleeson, A. Sandford, R. Belcher, W. Babcock, C. Fitzpatrick.

Sr. Pt. II to Jr. III—A. Bellhouse, L. Hill, J. Baker, E. Woodcock, F. Weller, E. Root, G. Masters, W. Card, C. Herrington, J. Sobey, D. Vanalstine.

Sr. II to Jr. III—A. Walker, C. Wartman, W. Walker, J. McConkey, W. Stark, C. Wilson, J. Webbs, N. Powell.

Jr. III to Sr. III—L. Herrington, J. Gibson, H. Gibbard, C. Moore, E. Douglas, N. Gibson, A. Storms, A. Kimmery, G. Moore, E. Vandervoort, Z. Parks, H. Leonard, R. Kelly, O. Madden, S. Anderson, N. Sobey, A. Milligan, S. Peterson, S. McGinness, W. McGinness, E. Vanblaricom, C. Weller, F. Freeman, N. Johnston, W. Downer, J. Briggs, H. Storms, M. Foster, J. Murphy, A. McKim, V. Vanalstine, F. Bartlett.

Sr. III to Jr. IV—M. Vrooman, N. Irving, D. Tobey, M. Miller, M. Wilson, H. Gleeson, W. Wilson, N. Craig, A. Holmes, J. Loucks, M. Paul, P. Spencer, L. McConkey, F. Clapp, M. Bell, W. Buchanan, G. Chapman, S. Bartlett, W. Tobey, O. McMillin, N. Wheeler, C. Knight, A. McLaughlin, H. Williams, E. Irving, C. Lee, G. Amey, N. Evans, N. Smith, V. McKenny, L. Rockwell, E. Dafeo, H. Steacy, W. McLaughlin, R. Dafeo, F. Bland, G. Lloyd, A. Preston, H. Vanluven, C. Loucks, P. Bland, M. Johnson, J. Thompson, S. Norris.

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—K. Wagar, N. Smith, L. Milligan, G. Hart, M. Miles, S. Baughan, —Manion, C. Bowen, A. Walsh, E. Frizzell, M. Stovel, L. Graham, A. Miles, A. Paul, L. Pizzariello, R. Britton, E. Canniff, K. Chatterson, B. Conger, G. Kelly, —Madden, H. Trimble, P. Vanalstine, H. Boyle, K. Cleall, C. Conway, H. Denison, C. Ellison, J. Hardy, R. Nikely, G. Savage, B. Wagar.

### EAST WARD.

Grade I to Jr. Pt. II Div. A—H. Mouck, E. Wagar, F. Wagar, K. Vanalstine, C. Duncan, W. Trumper, A. Moore, G. Wilson, A. Dickens, N. Morden, M. Sayers, N. Cornwall, K. Hunter, L. Clancy, L. Vine.

Grade I Jr. to Pt. II Div. B—P. Smith, S. Wheeler, R. Loucks, W. Graham, R. Miles, F. Manion, A. Kelly, J. Switzer, R. Vanalstine.

Sr. Pt. II to Jr. II—M. Loucks, E. Laidley, J. Kinkley, L. Fleming, C. Norris, C. Wilson, O. Wagar, C. Cowan, S. Conger, M. Hurst, P. Pendell.

Jr. II to Sr. II—M. Hurst, M. Paul, K. Shibley, L. Vanvalkenburgh, G. Ward, M. McMillan, B. Abrams, G. Chatterson, G. Dickenson, P. Giroux, E. Loucks, R. Vanalstine, E. Vine.

Sr. II to Jr. III—R. Rose, H. McAfee, F. Smith, M. Nikely.

Jr. III to Sr. III—L. Merrin, F. Mesgher, L. Kinkley, L. Kinkley, F. Pearson, M. Dryden, W. Laird, J. Vine, B. Loucks, W. Hunter, M. Joy, E. Birrell, V. McLaughlin.

**Lewis Berger & Son's pure**  
**Paris Green is the best. In**  
**1 pound tins. At**

**The Medical Hall**  
**W. S. Detlor.**

**DOMINION DAY AT NAPANEE**

**GOOD RACES, SLOW TIME.**

## BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

**THE RATHBUN COMPANY.**

R. Shipman, Agent.

## Choice Meats.

We handle all kinds of Cooked Meats, including Fearman's selected Pea Meal Ham, Fearman's Three Star Hams—Tongue, English Brawn, Head-Cheese, Frankfords, etc.

Beef, Lamb, etc. away down in price.

Sugars at Same Old Price.

**J. F. SMITH, EAST END GROCER.**

### PERSONALS.

Mr. Frank Chalmers, of Adolphustown, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. John Curle, Chambers, called on THE EXPRESS on Saturday.

Miss Anita Clark, of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. A. Baker for the past few weeks, left on Friday for Kingston to visit friends.

Miss May Rainous spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Woodie Kent.

Mr. Harold Ward left last week on a visit to his sister, Mrs. James Andrew, New York.

Mrs. F. M. Hawley and son, of Cobourg, are on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chief Rankin.

Mrs. J. A. Fraick is the guest of Mrs. Seger, John St., Belleville.

Misses Laura Davis and Nellie Madden were in Picton on Friday last.

Mrs. N. Holden (nee Miss Lillian Symington), of Port Dover, is the guest of her aunt Dr. Symington.

Mrs. Sanderson and Mrs. William Holl and little daughter, of Oswego, spent last week guests of Mr. J. N. Sanderson, Northport.

Mr. E. M. Caton and son, of Detroit, Mich., spent last week in town guest of his brother, Mr. George Caton.

Miss Addie Chinneck and Miss L. Caton have returned from attending Normal school, Toronto.

Miss Conger, of Watertown, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Dundas St.

Mrs. Will Hull and little daughter left on Tuesday for her home in Oswego after spending a month with her parents.

Miss Ada Smith, of Albert College, is

## DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

**2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.**

### PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

**PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.**  
**ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.**  
50tf

Miss Maude Vine returned from a week's visit with friends in Picton on Tuesday.

Messrs. Dan McDonald and Will Stewart were in town on Tuesday.

Miss Tory Bell, of Kingston, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Young and Maude Ward, of Toronto, are spending the week with friends in town.

Mr. Bert Spencer, of Peterboro, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Joe Haycock, of Cataragui, is the guest of Mrs. Gilbert McGreer, Riverside.

Mr. Will Chisholm, of Belleville, was the guest of Mr. I. J. Lockwood on Tuesday.

Mr. H. Wilder, of Kingston, was the



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Just let me put it on," interrupted salesman.  
But it is my recollection!"—  
Couldn't have a better fit," broke in salesman. "Everybody is wearing m, and they're a bargain."  
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But I don't want the shoes. You ed me to let you put them on, and vas courteous enough to let you do I always try to be obliging. You d they were just what I wanted, t that was your judgment, and I'm astomed to back my own. Now, if u've had all the divetissement in s matter that you desire, will you ase trot me out a pair of shoes ac- cording to the plans and specifications ave you when I came in, and perps we can do business? I have found xperience that the only way to get at one wants from a shoe clerk is to him have his own way for the first een or twenty minutes, and then he y become tractable."

**Dogs in Patagonia.**  
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Sr. II to Jr. III—R Rose, H McAfee, F Smith, M Rikely.  
Jr. III to Sr. III—L Merrin, W Meagher, L Kinkley, L Kinkley, F Pear- son, M Dryden, W Laird, J Vine, B Loucks, W Hunter, M Joy, E Birrell, V McLaughlin.

**Lewis Berger & Son's pure Paris Green is the best. In 1 pound tins. At The Medical Hall W. S. Detlor.**

# DOMINION DAY AT NAPANEE

GOOD RACES, SLOW TIME.

The almost continuous downfall of rain all day Monday undoubtedly kept away the large crowds which usually attend the Napanee races on July 1st. The weather Dominion Day was fine, but the damage had been done and it was owing to this that the attendance was not as large as in former years. The track was in a very bad shape, but later in the afternoon it im- proved and some really interesting finishes were witnessed. Five heats were neces- sary to settle the 2.27 class. There were four entries—Thornell, Sydenham, Lord Russell and Hebrew. It was a fight to the finish between Hebrew and Lord Russell for first money. After the third heat the driver of Hebrew was removed and another substituted, the judges being of the opinion that Hebrew was not driven to win. The fourth heat Hebrew was driven under the wire about one length ahead of Lord Russell, amid con- siderable excitement. In the last heat Lord Russell had considerably the best of it at the start and won out by about a length. The following is a summary of the different events:

2 minute class, mile heats—	
Maggie S., E. Francisco, Napanee.	2 1 1 1
Happy Paddy, J. A. Koye, Col- borne.	1 2 3 2
Billy M., J. Metcalfe, Kingston.	3 4 2 3
Clara Smith, J. A. Collins, Mel- rose.	4 3 4 4
Time—3.02, 2.59½, 2.59½, 2.59½.	
3-minute class, 4 mile heats—	
Archie Mack, D. R. Benson, Napa- nee.	1 1 1
Sam Rooney, George Darragh, Kingston.	2 2 2
Time—1 29, 1 18, 1.22.	
2.27 class—	
Lord Russell, Dr. Bell, Kings- ton.	1 2 1 2 1
Hebrew, J. S. Youmans, Col- borne.	2 1 2 1 2
Sydenham, John Welstead, Sydenham.	4 4 3 3 3
Thornell, D. Graves, Harrow- smith.	3 3 4 4 4
Time—2.36, 2.34, 2.34½, 2.37, 2.36½.	
Half-mile, running—	
Demantain, A. H. Herman, Ogdens- burgh, N. Y.	1 3 1
Venetian, H. Piper, Toronto.	2 1 2
Lavina, Thomas Nicholson, Kings- ton.	3 2 drn
Time—55, 56, 55½.	

**BASE BALL.**  
A game of baseball was played on the park grounds between Napanee and Deser- onto. The game was witnessed by quite a crowd and a fair sample of ball was put up at times. The Deseronto team were a couple of men short and H. Rooney and J. Gates of the Napanee team played with the visitors. The score at the end of the ninth inning was 11-13 in favor of Deser- onto. The following is the score by innings:  
Deseronto—3 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 4—13.  
Napanee—0 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 1—11.  
Umpire—T. H. Waller.

The Picton Citizens' Band furnished first class music throughout the day.

**New lot of Souvenirs just arrived at Pollard's Bookstore, very neat, new designs, see them. Prices from 5c. to 35c.**

Our maching oil is of the finest quality Save your harvesting machinery by using lots of oil. BOYLE & SON.

Until after the season's threshing com- mences I will remain at home on Tuesday Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on hand. JAS. A. CLOWE.

Mrs. N. Holden (nee Miss Lillian Symington), of Port Dover, is the guest of her aunt Dr. Symington.

Mrs. Sanderson and Mrs. William Hall and little daughter, of Oswego, spent last week guests of Mr. J. N. Sanderson, North- port.

Mr. E. M. Caton and son, of Detroit, Mich., spent last week in town guest of his brother, Mr. George Caton.

Miss Addie Chinneck and Miss L. Caton have returned from attending Normal school, Toronto.

Miss Conger, of Watertown, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Dundas St.

Mrs. Will Hall and little daughter left on Tuesday for her home in Oswego after spending a month with her parents.

Miss Ada Smith, of Albert College, is home for the summer holidays.

Mr. Teddy Boyes spent Thursday of last week with friends in Belleville.

Miss Lena Vine spent last week with friends in Picton.

Miss May Bartlett left last Friday to spend her vacation with friends in Perth and Shabarot Lake.

Mrs. John Fennell was the guest of her friend, Mrs. Richard Lawson, Deseronto, Coronation Day.

Miss Gladys Cliff, of Ladies College, Whitby, is spending her holidays in town the guest of her uncle, Mr. George Cliff, Centre street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Black, of Solmes- ville, spent last week in Napanee.

Mrs. Will Wright, Misses Lena and Emma Wright, and Miss Lucia Evans, of Picton, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Fullerton, of Brook- ville, attended the horse races here, Tues- day.

Mr. I. J. Lockwood spent Dominion Day with his aunt, Mrs. Hartman at Ernestown. Mrs. Hartman has nearly reached the century mark.

Mr. Leo Anderson, of Toronto, spent 1st July with his mother, Mrs. Anderson, Bridge St.

Miss Emma Sampson was the guest of her aunt, Miss Sampson, Deseronto, on Sunday last.

Mrs. G. A. Thompson returned Satur- day from Toronto where she spent the past month visiting her sisters, Mrs. F. Arnott and Mrs. A. W. Blight. Master Fred and Miss Edna Arnott returned with her to spend the holidays.

Bessie Bruton, Toronto, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. E. B. Perry.

Mr. John R. Scott, Niagara, is visiting his many friends in town.

Mr. F. Arnott, of Toronto, was in town this week.

Miss VanSlyck, Dundas street, and Miss Ella VanSlyck left on Tuesday for Syra- cuse to spend a few week with relatives.

Master Arthur B. Van Slyck has secured a position in Peterboro.

Mr. Harry Redner, of Rednerville, re- turned to his home on Tuesday after spend- ing a few days at his uncle's, Mr. Stephen Gibson.

Miss Cowan, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Edwards.

Miss Hattie Dracup attended the closing exercises at Albert College, Belleville, last week.

Mr. Frank Dale, of Belleville, represent- ing Crown Life Insurance Co., was in town a few days this week.

Miss Edith Dafoe returned from Toronto on Wednesday.

Miss Lucy Aull, of Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. A. G. Fairbairn, Hillside Cottage.

Messrs. Paul Stein and Edmund Marquardt, of Denbigh, were in town on Wednesday and gave The Express a call.

Mr. George Meagher, of Trenton, spent the 1st in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, of Picton, attended the funeral of Capt. Collier.

Messrs. Jack Aselestine, Bruce Culcheth and Bob Shaw, of Kingston, took in the Napanee races on Tuesday.

Mr. Percy Nash, of Trenton, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

Miss Maude Vine returned from a week's visit with friends in Picton on Tuesday.

Messrs. Dan McDonald and Will Stewart were in town on Tuesday.

Miss Tory Bell, of Kingston, spent Tues- day in town.

Mrs. Young and Maudie Ward, of To- ronto, are spending the week with friends in town.

Mr. Bert Spencer, of Peterboro, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Joe Haycock, of Cataragui, is the guest of Mrs. Gilbert McGreer, Riverside.

Mr. Will Chisholm, of Belleville, was the guest of Mr. I. J. Lockwood on Tues- day.

Mr. H. Wilder, of Kingston, was the guest of Mr. Harry Smith on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Jenkins, of Rochester, is home on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Clinton Jenkins, Palace Road.

Mrs. Nelson Powell returned to Auro after spending two weeks with relatives in town.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, business manager of the Montreal Star, was in town on Wed- nesday.

Miss Lucy Berry, of Belleville, is the guest of Miss Hattie Dracup, Hillside Cottage.

Miss Woodie Kent is spending two weeks with relatives and friends at Wolfe Island.

Mrs. Hambly, River road, left last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Perry, Ogdensburg.

Miss N. McHenry left on Monday for Chicago on a visit to Mrs. D. McHenry, of that city.

Mrs. Geo. Cole, of Watertown, left for her home on Wednesday after a short visit with her brother, Mr. Frank Bowen, Mill street. She was accompanied by Miss Ne tie Bowen, who will make a visit of a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson spent a few days last week with friends in Syracuse.

Rev. Jarvis and Misses Lenora and Stephanis left on Tuesday to visit relatives in Cornwall.

Miss Jennie Hawley and Master Whit- ney Pralick, of Chicago, arrived to-day (Friday) on a visit to Miss Hawley's par- ents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawley, York Road.

Miss Edna French spent Coronation Day in Deseronto.

Miss Dollie Galt is spending this week with friends in Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson McKim, of Mon- treal, are spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Nelson McKim, of our town.

Mrs. Finkle, of Napanee, visiting friends in Newburgh, is expected home next Mon- day.

In reporting Miss Harriet E. Clark's visit to Kingston last week as leaving on Sunday was a mistake, it should has been Tuesday. Miss Clark has decided ob- jections to travelling on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Walhalla, Dakota, (nee Miss Edna Burle.) daughter of Mr. Nelson Barley, formerly of Erne- town, are on their wedding tour and visit- friends friends in Canada.

# MARRIAGES.

DOLAN—NUGENT—In Kingston, on July 1st, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Antliff, at the residence of the bride, 313 University Ave., John H. Dolan, B.A., of Picton, to Laura Gertrude, youngest daughter of James Nugent, Kingston.

# DEATHS.

JONES—At Hamilton, on Sunday, June 29th Mr. William Jones, aged about 45 years. Deceased was buried on Tuesday, July 1st.

Sudden change of temperature is frequently the cause of colds, coughs and irritation of the throat and lungs. HOWARD'S EMUL- SION of Norway Cod Liver Oil, with Acidulated Glycerine is an excellent remedy—25, 50 and 75 cent bottles at the Medical Hall, Napanee.

W. S. DETLOR.



## FORETOLD CATASTROPHES.

Rarely has any prediction been so completely or so dramatically confirmed as has that of M. Maturin Ballon's concerning St. Pierre and the volcano which has destroyed it. In his "Equatorial America," published in 1892, after referring to former eruptions of the mountain, he says: "Once or twice since then ominous mutterings have been heard from Mont Pelee, which it is confidently predicted will one day deluge St. Pierre with ashes and lava, repeating the story of Pompeii."

Among the tens of thousands of people who have perished in the recent catastrophe, there must have been very many who had read M. Ballon's work, and who were able to appreciate the full significance of the passage quoted. Yet they went on living in the doomed city, laughing the prophecy to scorn perhaps, or, more properly, comforting themselves with the reflection that the cataclysm, if it came about at all, would in all probability be deferred until after their time.

Similar callousness under like conditions is not at all unusual. Familiarity breeds contempt, even when the familiar object is an active volcano. In 1878, for instance, and again in 1880, the Dutch Government solemnly warned the people of Anjer — a seaport town of Java, situated on the Straits of Sunda, eighteen miles to the westward of Batavia — that in extending their city, as they were doing, along the low-lying sea coast, they were inviting annihilation, if, as was by no means uncommon in the past history of the island, a seismicall-produced "tidal wave" were to suddenly raise the waters of the narrow channel even ever so little above their normal level.

**JAVA DISREGARDED WARNING.**  
But the inhabitants took no heed, although behind them and all around them smoked incessantly volcanoes innumerable. Then, one sultry day in August, 1883, the unexpected happened. Forty-six of Java's fifty-three burning mountains burst into practically simultaneous eruption, and one, Krakatoa, biggest and most dreaded of them all, exploded like a gigantic bomb shell. Anjer, with its 20,000 inhabitants, was wiped out of existence as a child wipes figures off a slate. So were all the lighthouses in the Straits themselves for that matter, for the "tidal wave," in this instance, was of such size and violence that it traveled thrice round the globe ere its energy was expended.

In the later sixties, when we first began building big ironclads, one of the most trusted of Britain's naval experts was a certain Captain Cooper Cokes. He was undoubtedly an able man; but he had a pet theory to the effect that ships having heavily armored turrets, supported by comparatively light and slightly-armored hulls, were the very best type of vessel for both sea-going and fighting purposes, and he urged his view on the Admiralty to such good purpose that they commissioned him to design two battleships in accordance with his ideas.

The result was the Monarch and the Captain, both powerful and fine vessels to look at, but both regarded with grave distrust by most other experts. The latter ship was especially criticized. Our bluejackets, with ready if somewhat sardonic humor, re-christened her the *Colin*; and almost immediately after she

## Destruction of St. Pierre Predicted by a Frenchman.

"Great Storm." When it subsided, and glasses could be again turned seaward from Plymouth through the seadrift, it was seen that there was no lighthouse.

### BURIED INVALIDS.

If ever the position of an important city would seem to have courted disaster, it was that in which Galveston, the chief seaport of Texas, and found itself towards the close of the year before last. Situated on a long, low, and narrow sandy island, facing the Gulf of Mexico, there was scarcely any portion of it more than six or eight feet above ordinary tide level, and many of the houses were even built flush with the high water mark of spring-tide. Over and over again had meteorologists pointed out that, given an unusually strong in-shore wind coincident with an abnormally high spring tide, the place was doomed. And so it proved; for one never-to-be-forgotten day the angry ocean rose in its fury and swept not only over the city itself, but clean over the island and into the lagoon beyond, leaving of Galveston scarcely one stone standing upon another, and whelming nine-tenths of the permanent population in a watery grave.

Nor are the above instances in any way exceptional. Others galore might be quoted. Thrice within less than a decade, for example, was the Indian Government warned that the hill station of Naina Tal, in the Himalayas, was unsafe, owing to the tottering condition of the overhanging mountains. Yet they callously continued sending their invalids there until September, 1880, when flop down came upon the settlement, exactly as had been predicted, several thousand million tons of rock and earth, burying for ever, beyond all hope of recovery, some thirty British ladies and gentlemen — officers and their wives for the most part — and hundreds of natives.

### DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, again, slotted out of existence on May 31st, 1889, together with 6,000 of its inhabitants, had received solemn warning only three days previously of what was likely to happen. The people of Bradfield, near Sheffield, were told over and over again that their reservoir was unsafe. Yet, because of the cost, they put off repairing it, and, on March 11th, 1864, it burst bounds and drowned some 250 of them.

When the people of Szegedin, Hungary, foretold to the Government that, unless the dam which confined the River Theiss were strengthened, it would inevitably give way sooner or later, with the result that the town would be destroyed, the Government thoughtfully sent an expert to inquire into the matter. The expert agreed with the people, and said so in his report, but unfortunately, while he was busy penning it, the dam did give way, and Szegedin had no more any concrete existence. Neither, for the matter of that, had the expert.

### CURIOUS CUSTOM.

**Proclaiming the Mortgage From the Houses.**

A quaint custom of medieval Russia has a modern variation in New Jersey, at the Woodbine Hebrew settlement. Here the settlers, in-

## THE DRINKING ORCHID.

**Takes a Drink Whenever It Feels Thirsty.**

A plant termed the most extraordinary ever discovered has been brought to light by the exertions of Mr. E. A. Suverkrop of Philadelphia, who during his trips to South America has been for some years contributing to the collection of his friend, Prof. N. E. Brown of the Herbarium, Kew Gardens, London. The wonderful plant which Mr. Suverkrop has now found is an orchid that takes a drink whenever it feels thirsty by letting down a tube into the water. When not in use the tube is coiled up on top of the plant.

One hot afternoon, says Mr. Suverkrop, I sat down under some brushwood at the side of a lagoon on the Rio de la Plata. Near at hand was a forest of dead trees which had been choked to death by orchids and climbing cacti. In front of me, stretching over the waters of the lagoon and about a foot above it, was a branch of one of these dead trees. Here and there clusters of common *planta del aire* grew on it, and a network of green cacti twined round it.

Among the orchids I noticed one different from the rest, the leaves, sharp lance-head shaped, growing all round the root and radiating from it. From the centre or axis of the plant hung a long, slender stem about one-eighth of an inch thick and one-fourth of an inch wide. The lower end of this was in the water to a depth of about four inches.

I went over at once to examine my discovery, and was surprised when I touched the plant to see the centre stem gradually contract and convulsively roll itself up in a spiral like a roll of tape. I found on examination that the stem was a long, slender, flat tube, open at the outer end, and connected at the inner end to the roots by a series of hair-like tubes.

By subsequent observation I found that when the plant was in need of water this tube would gradually unwind till it dipped into the water. Then it would slowly coil round and wind up, carrying with it the quantity of water that the part of the tube which had been immersed contained. When the final coil was made, the water was poured, as it were, directly into the roots of the plant. The coil remained in this position until the plant required more water. But should the plant be touched while the tube is extended, the orchid acts like the sensitive plant, and the coiling is more rapid.

I found many of these plants, all directly over the water, or over the place where the water had been. In the latter case it was almost pitiful to see how the tube would work its way over the ground in search of water that was not there.

## THE MAN WHO DID IT.

**Steering the Boat Through the Lachine Rapids.**

The saying that a man seldom obtains that which he merits, is again illustrated. One of the St. Lawrence River steamers was entering the most dangerous part of the Lachine Rapids. The forward deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes were fixed on the picturesque Indian pilot, who could be seen at the wheel through the open pilot-house window. In another window below where the Indian stood there was a plain Hibernian face; but no one had a glance to spare for that.

Immovable at his post in the high pilot-tower the Indian stood, his swuwy brown hands firmly grasping the spokes of the wheel, while his piercing eyes darted glances now here, now there, over the surface of

## CELEBRATIONS OF PEACE.

**WAR TERMINATED AM SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.**

**Some Strange Ways in Which People Have Celebrated the End of War.**

One must look back to the days the European wars in which Britain took part to realize public enthusiasm for peace — when it was declared — at its highest pitch. On instance of extraordinary enthusiasm for peace was after the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick which brought to an end the War between France, Spain, Holland and England, after a campaign glorious for our arms under William of Orange. This peace was a deathblow to the Stuart cause in England. The victory of William — the usurper of the British throne, to whom a large proportion of the population violently opposed — caused hundreds of Jacobites to give up their support of the Stuarts, and own allegiance to William. The peace, however, proved too much for one eastern Jacobite, who celebrated it by throwing himself into the Thanet rather than bring himself to recognize that the usurper had triumphed, says Pearson's Weekly.

The Peace of Ryswick also brought us, for the first time, the strange news placard. When the news was announced, placards bearing it were all over the town, a custom which has since assumed such enormous dimensions.

### REJOICERS WRECK A COACH

The biggest blaze of all in the illuminations which took place on this occasion was shown by a Dutchman, namely, the Ambassador of the States General of Holland, who informed his Government that he would celebrate peace in a manner befitting the country he represented. He ordered 140 barrels of pitch to be ignited before his house in Pall Mall, which when lighted up made that thoroughfare and Piccadilly bright as noonday.

At the Peace of 1801, after Napoleon's victory at Copenhagen, peace celebrations were marked by an instructive campaign of brickbats against a nobleman who refused to light up his house. This was Lord Camelford, who gave instructions that no lights were to be shown at his residence in Grosvenor street. On passing there, a crowd started hooting and throwing stones, on hearing which his lordship armed himself with a bludgeon and strolled out to meet the crowd. They greeted him with brickbats but he succeeded in laying many of his assailants low, and in the end achieved a moral victory against them. However, to stop further trouble, he consented to show a candle or two in the window, and the crowd passed on to see the other illuminations.

Some Norwegian enthusiasts, at the Peace of 1814, at the conclusion of the war with Napoleon, prevailed on his retirement to Elba, thought appropriate way to celebrate peace would be to wreck a coach laden with passengers. They loaded with flags, fired pistols, and other pleasures. Contrary to their expectations, however, the intended result was for the horses to be frightened and bolt headlong down a steep hill into the market place, with terrible results to everyone, few of whom escaped without injury.

### CHEERED CONQUERORS.

The Peace of 1814 was celebrated with terrific effect by the Government, who decided at the same time to celebrate the anniversary of accession to the British throne by the House of Brunswick. James, the Green, and Hyde Park

able man; but he had a pet theory to the effect that ships having heavily armored turrets, supported by comparatively light and slightly-armored hulls, were the very best type of vessel for both sea-going and fighting purposes, and he urged his view on the Admiralty to such good purpose that they commissioned him to design two battle-ships in accordance with his ideas.

The result was the *Monarch* and the *Captain*, both powerful and fine vessels to look at, but both regarded with grave distrust by most other experts. The latter ship was especially criticized. Our blue-jackets, with ready if somewhat sardonic humor, re-christened her the *Collins*; and almost immediately after she was launched, Mr. E. J. Reed, chief constructor, whose advice and warnings had alike been systematically ignored, placed his resignation in the hands of "My Lords."

#### DESIGNER'S UNHAPPY FATE.

This circumstance, perhaps more than any other, aroused an uneasy feeling of apprehension, and Admiral Sir J. M. C. Symonds was requested to report generally on both ships. This he did, handing in the document containing his views on August 27th, 1870. It emphasized in the strongest manner the unseaworthiness of both vessels, and more especially of the *Captain*. "If the latter meets with heavy weather," he wrote, "she will in all likelihood 'turn turtle,' and go to the bottom." Yet, in spite of all, she was, ten days later, allowed to proceed to sea.

On board her were Mr. Childers, the son of the First Lord of the Admiralty; Hugh Burgoyne, her commander, rightly computed one of the bravest and most efficient officers in the British Navy; and Captain Cowper Coles himself. The latter, a day or two prior to embarking, had expressed a hope that they might encounter dirty weather in order that the views of those who doubted the stability of his ship might be confounded. He had his wish as to the dirty weather, but the views of his detractors were in no wise confounded. On the contrary, exactly what they had predicted happened. The over-weighted ship was caught in a heavy squall in the Bay of Biscay shortly after midnight, capsized, and went to the bottom in three minutes. Of all the hundreds on board but a paltry eighteen sailors escaped, and these only because they chanced to be on deck at the moment the catastrophe occurred.

The misplaced confidence of poor Coles in the iron monster he had created, recalls forcibly the parallel case of the *Eddystone Lighthouse*. Regarded in the light of latter-day knowledge, the structure possessed practically every feature that such an erection ought not to have had. For example, it was top-heavy; it was polygonal instead of circular; and, furthermore, in his blind devotion to ornamentation, Winstanley violated throughout the principles of uniformity of outer profile so as to present the greatest possible obstruction to the action of the waves. Even before the building was completed the chorus of condemnatory warnings began. But Winstanley was deaf, blind and dumb. Once, and once only, he condescended to answer his critics; and then it was to express a hope that he might himself be shut up in his lighthouse during "one of the worst tempests God ever sent from above."

He got his wish. One evening in November, 1703, in very dirty weather, he embarked for the rock, and almost immediately after he had landed there burst over the British Isles that terrific hurricane which has ever since been known as the

town would be destroyed, the Government thoughtfully sent an expert to inquire into the matter. The expert agreed with the people, and said so in his report, but unfortunately, while he was busy penning it, the dam did give way, and *Szeged* had no more any concrete existence. Neither, for the matter of that, had the expert.

#### CURIOUS CUSTOM.

##### Proclaiming the Mortgage From the House-tops.

A quaint custom of medieval Russia has a modern variation in New Jersey, at the Woodbine Hebrew settlement. Here the settlers, instead of keeping to themselves, the amount of the mortgage on their farms, proclaim it on the outer walls of their homes. When a farmer becomes inquisitive to know how the mortgage on his neighbor's place stands he has but to go and count the number of boards nailed diagonally across the front of his neighbor's house. Every time the farmer, by hard economy, pays off fifty dollars of his mortgage, he gets his ladder and tears off one of the diagonal strips. When all the strips are gone the mortgage is paid. Thus a glance at the house will show how many payments are yet to be made. This style of account keeping originated in Woodbine partly by design and partly by accident.

The majority of the settlers are Russian Jews, and they are accustomed to the peasant style of keeping accounts by notches on a stick, or by strips of wood nailed on a board. The settlement trustees who handled the funds granted by Baron de Hirsch built all the original farm houses on a uniform plan, and fixed a uniform price. Most of the purchasers were obliged to give mortgages, the limit of which was six hundred dollars.

The plainness of the outer walls was relieved by twelve strips of wood nailed on in geometrical figures. The occupants objected to the strips on the ground that they retained the dampness. The managers told them that when they had paid their mortgages they might take off the strips, removing one for every fifty dollars paid. When the six hundred dollars was all met, the strips would then be gone.

The settlers agreed to the plan the more readily that it gave them a simple system of book-keeping. It also stimulated effort. The removal of a strip was made an occasion for pride, and when the last one disappeared the event was celebrated with suitable festivities.

On nearly all the farms the marks where the strips have been are plainly discernible. In some instances a new coat of paint has obliterated them, but as a rule the farmer is so proud of such a large "paid" stamp that he does not desire to cover it up.

#### HISTORICAL ELM TRUNK.

Among the curios of Windsor Castle is a chair made entirely out of the trunk of the famous elm by which the Duke of Wellington stood at the Battle of Waterloo. The history of the tree is curious. When Mr. Children, one of the curators of the British Museum, visited the plain of Waterloo not many years after the battle, he found the tree in question marked for destruction by the proprietor of the soil, who told him that so many people came to visit it that the produce of half an acre of land annually lost in consequence. A bargain was soon struck and Mr. Children became the owner of this precious piece of timber.

A successful athletic meeting was held in Yokohama recently in which all the competitors were blind,

tains that which he merits, is again illustrated. One of the *St. Lawrence River* steamers was entering the most dangerous part of the *Lachine Rapids*. The forward deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes were fixed on the picturesque Indian pilot, who could be seen at the wheel through the open pilot-house window. In another window below where the Indian stood there was a plain-Hibernian face; but no one had a glance to spare for that.

Immovable at his post in the high pilot-tower the Indian stood, his snowy brown hands firmly grasping the spokes of the wheel, while his piercing eyes darted glances now here, now there, over the surface of the river, as if seeking the most advantageous point from which to begin the descent.

The steamer plunged into roaring waves, which shook her from stem to stern. Great black and glistening rocks grinned from the boiling water. Men shuddered as they looked at the rocks and raging river, but the Indian's mighty arms held the vessel in her course, now spinning the wheel like lightning to escape a rock, now holding it firm with all his vast strength to prevent the vessel from swerving, now leaning far from his station to scan the water with hawklike eyes for hidden dangers. Nothing could appal him or shake his iron nerve, and barely glazing a gleaming rock, he shot the steamer into clear water.

A mighty cheer arose from the ship load of passengers. Women threw flowers at the feet of the calm savage; then some one tossed him a purse. The stern child of a primeval race was the only one apparently unmoved. His features were fixed in traditional composure, his steady and piercing glance did not regard the cheering crowd.

There was reason for his stolidity. In the room of the pilot-house below where he stood the plain Irishman had been steering the steamer all the time. The iron-nerved savage performed with a dummy wheel on top of the tower, so the tourists could get their full money's worth of thrill. mmmmm on an mmmmm of thrill. And while the man who did not steer was receiving their swelling gratitude, the man who did mopped his face and grinned in a cynical sort of way.

#### A FEW POINTS.

Circulate as much truth and as few words as possible.

Wise men bump up against a fool's game occasionally.

If a poor man has the sand he may win a girl with the rocks.

One sewing machine and two phonographs will do the work of twelve women.

Unless a man is willing to meet his bills he tries to dodge his creditors.

You can't get some women to admit that all the crazy men are in lunatic asylums.

It requires something besides a range to thaw out a cold audience—so says a singer.

Give a man his choice of making friends or money and he doesn't hesitate more than half a second.

If the coal strike becomes universal black diamonds will soon be the real thing in expensive jewelry.

About the only way to induce the average man to take advice is to slip up on his blind side and drop it into his ear.

Exeter has more churches for its size than any other town in England. It has one cathedral, 34 Anglican churches, and 17 Nonconformist churches, besides the Roman Catholic chapel.

There are more wrecks in the Baltic Sea than any other place in the world. The average is one wreck a day throughout the year.

to his retirement to Elba, thought a appropriate way to celebrate peace would be to wreck a coach laden with passengers. They loaded with flags, fired pistols, and other pleantries. Contrary to their expectations, however, the immediate result was for the horses to take fright and bolt headlong down steep hill into the market place, with terrible results to everyone, few of whom escaped without injury.

#### CHEERED CONQUERORS.

The Peace of 1814 was celebrated with terrific effect by the Government, who decided at the same time to celebrate the anniversary of the accession to the British throne of the House of Brunswick, *St. James'*, the Green, and Hyde Park were thrown open to the public, and all London turned out to enjoy a gigantic fete, at which the Prince Regent and the Royal Family were present. The evening rejoicings were marked by balloon ascents, and a amazing display of fireworks and illuminations, costing enormous sums. A Chinese bridge was thrown across the ornamental water in *St. James' Park*, on the top of which, the centre, was a lofty pagoda which was so brilliantly illuminated at dusk that it caught fire and was completely destroyed.

A gorgeous structure, called the Temple of Concord, was erected in the park. It had at first the appearance of a fortress from which rockets and shells were projected. At a given moment, however, it was suddenly transformed and burst into a blaze of light, representing instead a splendid Temple of Peace. The rejoicings over the Peace of 1814 lasted over a week, and were marked by extraordinary enthusiasm.

The Peace of 1814 was celebrated by the French in the original fashion of enthusiastically cheering their conquerors' soldiers and so ereigns as they entered Paris to date terms of peace, particularly the Cossacks of the Tsar. On such their splendid uniforms, the Parisian ladies rushed upon the horse and threw their arms around their neck and requested to be taken on the backs by the soldiers. Others kissed the boots, sabres and trappings of the horsemen, and otherwise behaved themselves in an extraordinary way, seeing that the soldiers were invading their country after defeating their own troops. But the French were a trifle mad at the time, as they saw in the invading army a final emancipation from the hated Napoleon.

#### BURNT HIS OWN HOUSE.

After Waterloo, the celebration were equally extraordinary. Love bereft of their sweethearts, parents who had lost sons and wives and husbands forgot their trouble, and joined in the rejoicing at the final overthrow of Napoleon. But the laurels of originality on this occasion went to a Warrington gentleman who on receipt of the news of Wellington's victory, announced that he should celebrate and add to the illuminations by burning his own house down. This he actually did, but it appears the house was an old one, mostly wood, and that he had previously contemplated destroying it and building a new one. However, he was at first taken quite seriously, especially by a political rival who, determining not to be outdone, burnt down a whole tenement. Unfortunately, a big house not contemplated in the scheme caught fire also, and the crowd thinking it was all part of the show did nothing to put it out, and when the owner himself attempted to do so, he was restrained as a mad drunkard.

The last great peace celebration in this country was after the Crime War in 1856, and so still remembered by many people. It took the form of most other affairs of



# CELEBRATIONS OF PEACE

## TERMINATED AMID SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

### Strange Ways in Which People Have Celebrated the End of War.

One must look back to the days of European wars in which Britain took part to realize public enthusiasm for peace — when it was aired — at its highest pitch. One of the extraordinary enthusiasms for peace was after the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick which brought to an end the war between France, Spain, Holland and England, after a campaign glorious to arms under William of Orange. Peace was a deathblow to the art cause in England. The victory of William — the usurper of British throne, to whom a large portion of the population were openly opposed — caused hundreds of Jacobites to give up their support of the Stuarts, and own allegiance to William. The peace, however, proved too much for one earl-jacobite, who celebrated it by throwing himself into the Thames rather than bring himself to recognize that the usurper had triumphed. Says Pearson's Weekly.

The Peace of Ryswick also brought for the first time, the street placard. When the news was announced, placards bearing it were over the town, a custom which since assumed such enormous dimensions.

### JOICERS WRECK A COACH.

The biggest blaze of all in the illuminations which took place on occasion was shown by a Dutchman, namely, the Ambassador of States General of Holland, who urged his Government that he should celebrate peace in a manner fitting the country he represented, ordered 140 barrels of pitch to be ignited before his house in Pall Mall, which when lighted up made a thoroughfare and Piccadilly as bright as noonday.

At the Peace of 1801, after Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, the celebrations were marked by an instructive campaign of bricks against a nobleman who refused to light up his house. This was Lord Camelford, who gave instructions that no lights were to be shown at his residence in Bond Street. On his passing there, the crowd started hooting and throwing stones, on hearing which his lordship armed himself with a bludgeon, strode out to meet the crowd. He greeted him with brickbats, he succeeded in laying many of the assailants low, and in the end achieved a moral victory against him. However, to stop further trouble, he consented to show a candle or two in the window, and the crowd passed on to see the other illuminations.

Some Norwich enthusiasts, after the Peace of 1814, at the conclusion of the war with Napoleon, previous to his retirement to Elba, thought an appropriate way to celebrate peace would be to wreck a coach laden with passengers. They loaded it with flags, fired pistols, and other insanities. Contrary to their expectations, however, the immediate result was for the horses to take fright and bolt headlong down a steep hill into the market place, with terrible results to everyone, few of whom escaped without injury.

### CHEERED CONQUERORS.

The Peace of 1814 was celebrated with a terrific effect by the Government, who decided at the same time to celebrate the anniversary of the accession to the British throne of George III. The House of Brunswick, St.

kind, the principal event being a mammoth firework display in Hyde Park, lasting two hours, during which London was a positive blaze of light, not only Hyde Park, but every other park taking part in the orgie. The display cost £10,000, and was the most magnificent ever seen in this country.

### A FUNERAL PYRE.

#### A Miser's Money and Diamonds Were Burned.

Misers are notorious for their odd wills and strange secretion of property. Mr. and Mrs. Close, at Nottingham, England, were reputed very rich and great misers. After their death the heirs, a nephew and his wife, came to the house, and ransacked it for the money and diamonds which their deceased relatives were supposed to have secreted there.

Cupboards and drawers were searched in vain. Nothing particular was found. At last, in the attic, a great trunk was discovered. "Here it is!" they said. But when the trunk was opened the upper part was found to be full of nothing but hair comings, as if all the waste from hair brushes had been saved for years. Below these was a lot of very much soiled old curl-papers; and under them, again, were several pairs of old and much worn corsets.

"What a mess!" said young Mrs. Close, in disgust. "We'll have it burned. What creatures our relatives must have been!"

The trunk was taken down into the courtyard, a huge bonfire made and the trunk set in it. As it was burning the woman stood by with a stick, poking the rubbish. Accidentally she poked open one of the curl-papers. It was a fifty-pound note!

In agony she pulled and poked at the fire, but it was too late: most of the notes were burned. She saved only about eight hundred pounds.

Naturally her husband was angry and unjust. Every time he saw the burned heap in the courtyard he burst forth afresh. So his wife sent for the ashman and had the debris removed.

Still the diamonds had not been found. Finally an old charwoman who had worked in the house was found in the ashhouse. She was asked if she knew anything about the diamonds; if there were any, and where they were kept.

"Oh, yes," she said, "there were diamonds, very fine ones; but small good they ever did old Mrs. Close, for she always kept them sewn up and hidden away in her old stays."

All the stays had been burned in the fire. The diamonds might not have been destroyed, but the ashman had removed every vestige of the ashes. Not a trace of them could be found.

### THE CONSUMMATE TRIUMPH.

#### Last Years of a Famous English Surgeon.

Among the great names of the nineteenth century none shines more honorably than that of the famous English surgeon, Sir James Raget. His tireless energy and perseverance, his patience and courage through the long years of poverty, his scorn of cheap cleverness, his love of wisdom, his tenderness to the poor and suffering, his loyalty to his friends and devotion to his family united in forming a character of rare strength and quality.

Yet to those who knew him best his real greatness was revealed, not when he stood at the height of his power, but when, old and helpless and suffering, he was fighting the last battle of life. He had won his way from obscurity to the first place

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

### Tit-Bits of Knowledge Which You Should Know.

Two million cigars are smoked annually in the United Kingdom.

There are 227 different religious sects in Great Britain and Ireland. The income of the Pope last year reached the respectable total of \$4,350,000.

Germans smoked 368 tons of cigarettes last year, against 38 tons in 1891.

About forty-one in every thousand men in the British army are six feet in height and over.

In Cairo the proportion of blind people to the population is one to every twenty residents.

Germany has added no territory since 1871, but her population has increased 16,000,000 since then.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.

School children in Victoria, Australia, are carried in street cars to and from school free of charge.

The sale of postage stamps in the United Kingdom amounts to 14½ millions pounds sterling yearly.

Every inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be said figuratively to hold sway over 120 acres abroad.

The steel output of the world for a year would make a column 1,000 feet through and a mile and a third high.

The yearly interest upon France's debt is equal to \$420 for every man, woman and child in that country.

Russian railways are the most dangerous in the world. Thirty persons in every million passengers are either killed or hurt.

The tiger's strength exceeds that of the lion. Five men can easily hold down a lion; but nine men are required to hold a tiger.

Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bridegroom-elect is expected to send his fiancée a present every day.

A woman without arms has been married at Christchurch, New Zealand. The ring was placed upon the fourth toe of her left foot.

Scotland's first motor-car wedding has just been celebrated at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. The bridegroom was a local cycle engineer.

A French physician proposes the enactment of a law forbidding women under thirty to wear a corset of any kind, under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

British income-tax is heavy enough, but not nearly so bad as the tax in Spain. Banks in Spain must pay 15 per cent. on their profits, and all corporations at least 12 per cent.

In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

Every human being in the United Kingdom — man, woman and child — uses, on an average, seven lucifer matches a day; about thirty-five millions a day for London alone.

Fishermen are very free from consumption. Among 1,000 deaths of fishermen only 108 are from this disease, whereas the rate among drapers is 301 per 1,000, and among printers 461 per 1,000.

The Great Western Railway runs the two fastest trains in England. They are the London and Exeter and London and Birmingham expresses. The latter's rate is 51.2 miles an hour.

Most of the railway stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

Army and navy officers in Germany are obliged to make a deposit of

# IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

## NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Near Scarborough, England, there is a farm for raising butterflies and moths. The output is 20,000 a season.

For assaulting his aged mother-in-law with a bust of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Thomas Hardy was fined at Wood Green.

While the name of the deceased was Dust, the first witness called at an inquest at Stepney Workhouse was named Sand and the third Grittey.

Newgate prison is to go at last. After discussing its demolition for many years, the authorities concerned have finally agreed and provided the money.

Spectacles will be allowed henceforth in the British army, as the War Office has issued orders, permitting officers and soldiers to wear glasses on and off duty.

The dairymaid is fast disappearing. Not one girl in twenty engaged at the May hirings in Lincolnshire for the farmhouse would undertake the duties of milking.

Although he is eighty-five and has been a licensed victualler for fifty-one years, Mr. Chas. C. Elliott, of Kingsbridge, South Devon, has never been out of the town in which he was born.

Owing to the extension of the electric tramway system between town and town, country trips by tram, instead of train, are the latest diversion of holiday makers in the Yorkshire West Riding.

Two policemen and a postman, unable to cope with a disorderly prisoner at Greet, Salop, hailed a passing motor car, and bundling their prisoner into it, conveyed him in triumph to the lockup.

A shoot of ivy has forced its way through the front wall at the manse, at Brackley, Northamptonshire, into the diningroom, where it is spreading a well-leaved tendril in the direction of a bay window.

A portion of the new Municipal cemetery at Northampton has been set aside for Jews there. No Jew has been buried in Northampton for 600 years and more — in fact, since the expulsion of the Jews from England.

South Kensington Museum possesses the largest elephant's tusk known. The second biggest was bought in Antwerp recently by a Sheffield firm for £325. It weighs 216 pounds, is 10 feet long, and 31½ inches in girth.

It is curious that Devonshire is one of the few counties where the Duke of Devonshire owns no land. His estates, which cover about 186,000 acres, are scattered over fourteen counties, but Devonshire is not among them.

As it would be an act of vandalism to destroy the fine old "Beggar's Bridge" over the Esk at Glaisdale, which dates from 1821, the Whitby district council proposes to erect a steel girder bridge higher up the stream.

The Rev. James Anderson, aged seventy-eight, vicar of Holy Trinity, Whitehaven, was found guilty by an ecclesiastical court of drunkenness in church, and of improper conduct with a blind girl, formerly a member of the choir.

A cinematograph for the blind has been invented by Dr. Dussand, a French physician, according to the St. James' Gazette. The successive stages of the picture are embossed on sheets of tin and made to revolve rapidly between the fingers of the blind person.

A woman who was charged at



private way to celebrate peace was to wreck a coach laden with passengers. They loaded it with flags, fired pistols, and other trinkets. Contrary to their expectations, however, the immediate result was for the horses to take and bolt headlong down a hill into the market place, with the result to everyone, few of whom escaped without injury.

#### HEERED CONQUERORS.

Peace of 1814 was celebrated with a terrific effect by the Government, who decided at the same time to celebrate the anniversary of the signing to the British throne of the House of Brunswick. St. St. the Green, and Hyde Parks thrown open to the public, and on don turned out to enjoy a picnic fete, at which the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family were present. The evening rejoicings were led by balloon ascents, and an immense display of fireworks and illuminations costing enormous sums.

A Chinese bridge was thrown across the ornamental water in St. St. Park, on the top of which, in the centre, was a lofty pagoda, which was so brilliantly illuminated at dusk that it caught fire and was completely destroyed.

A gorgeous structure, called the Temple of Concord, was erected in the park. It had at first the appearance of a fortress from which cannon shots and shells were projected. At a given moment, however, it suddenly transformed and burst into a blaze of light, representing the splendid Temple of Peace.

The rejoicings over the Peace of 1814 lasted over a week, and were celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm.

Peace of 1814 was celebrated in France in the original fashion of enthusiastically cheering the conquerors' soldiers and sovereigns as they entered Paris to dictate terms of peace, particularly the terms of the Tsar. On seeing the splendid uniforms, the Parisians rushed upon the horses, and their arms around their necks, requested to be taken on their backs by the soldiers. Others kissed the boots, sabres and trappings of the horsemen, and otherwise belabored themselves in an extraordinary way, seeing that the soldiers invading their country after their own troops. But French were a trifle mad at the time as they saw in the invading army a final emancipation from the rule of Napoleon.

#### URNT HIS OWN HOUSE.

After Waterloo, the celebrations were equally extraordinary. Lovers of their sweethearts, and their wives and husbands, at their trouble, and joined in rejoicing at the final overthrow of Napoleon. But the laurels for popularity on this occasion rested with a Warrington gentleman who, in receipt of the news of Wellington's victory, announced that he would celebrate and add to the illuminations by burning his own house down. This he actually did. It appears the house was an old one, mostly wood, and that he had long contemplated destroying it and building a new one. However, it was at first taken quite seriously, especially by a political rival, determining not to be outdone, burnt down a whole tenement. Fortunately, a big house not connected in the scheme caught fire, and the crowd thinking it was part of the show did nothing to stop it out, and when the owner himself attempted to do so, he was seized as a mad drunkard.

The last great peace celebration in this country was after the Crimean war in 1856, and so still remembered by many people. It took the form of most other affairs of the

nineteenth century none shines more honorably than that of the famous English surgeon, Sir James Paget. His tireless energy and perseverance, his patience and courage through the long years of poverty, his scorn of cheap cleverness, his love of wisdom, his tenderness to the poor and suffering, his loyalty to his friends and devotion to his family united in forming a character of rare strength and quality.

Yet to those who knew him best his real greatness was revealed, not when he stood at the height of his power, but when, old and helpless and suffering, he was fighting the last battle of life. He had won his way from obscurity to the first place in his profession. He had enjoyed an ideal home life, and counted some of the greatest personages of England among his friends.

Changes came at last. His wife, whose love had been his inspiration for fifty years, faded gently away. One after another his friends, too, crossed the unseen river. Bit by bit his life-work had to be laid aside; finally the physician whose skill had saved so many thousands of lives became himself a helpless invalid, waiting for death.

He understood—the clear brain did not fail. But no one ever heard a word of complaint through all the years of that hard battle. This is his son's tribute:

"Though one wrote forever one could not describe the wonder of those last years of his life. One looks back at the infinite fullness and energy and strong will of his whole life, at his devotion to science, at his laborious practice, his hospitalities, his holidays, his keen love of art and his friendships, and it is impossible to measure the height to which through eighty years he rose that he might attain the consummate triumph of his final old age away from the world."

True greatness never happens. Man can conquer physical forces for succeeding generations, but battles of the soul no man can fight for another. There is no greater victory in life than the victorious old age, but it can be attained only by those who have learned to conquer in the years of strength and power. They and they alone can win the "consummate triumph."

#### HOW THEY DO IN CHINA.

In China liquids are sold by weight and grain by measure. John buys soup by the pound and cloth by the foot. A Chinaman never puts his name outside of his shop, but paints instead a motto, or a list of his goods, on his vertical signboard. Some reassuring remark is frequently added, such as "One word hall." "A child two feet high would not be cheated." Every single article has to be bargained for, and it is usual for the customer to take his own measure and scales with him. A strong man has difficulty in carrying on his back two pounds' worth of the copper cash which is the common currency, so it is necessary to take a servant to carry one's purse. The sycee of silver is the only other form of money besides the copper tael. As it weighs about 670z., a hammer and cold chisel are indispensable for making change.

When you engage a servant or make a bargain it is not considered binding until "the fastening penny" has been paid. Although his bad faith is notorious in some matters, yet, to do him justice, when once this coin has been paid by you the Chinaman, coolie or shopman, will generally stick to his bargain, even if the result to him be loss.

British Columbia grew the world's record apple last year. It was sixteen inches in circumference and weighed one pound and three ounces.

sumption. Among 1,000 deaths of fishermen only 108 are from this disease, whereas the rate among drapers is 301 per 1,000, and among printers 461 per 1,000.

The Great Western Railway runs the two fastest trains in England. They are the London and Exeter and London and Birmingham expresses. The latter's rate is 51.2 miles an hour.

Most of the railway stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

Army and navy officers in Germany are obliged to make a deposit of \$7,500 with the Government before they are permitted to marry. This draws an income of 3 per cent., and at death is refunded to the family or heirs.

In a church at West Kensington, London, a notice was lately posted announcing the sale of five pews. One of the "advantages" of these pews, ran the notice, was that "the contribution box was not passed to them."

The correspondent of a Liverpool paper tells of a wonderful pigeon that daily went to school with the children of the household, waited outside until the schooling was over, and accompanied them home, circling above their heads.

Between twenty-one and thirty a man is ill five and a half days on an average, and between thirty and forty seven days. In the next ten days he loses eleven days annually, and between fifty and sixty thirty days.

It is stated by an Indian paper that many Calcutta policemen have attained to positions of such affluence that they own private carriages and even a race horse or two, while they are able to bet in sums that astonish the average citizen.

#### TO FRESHEN TIRED EYES.

When reading, sewing, or doing anything that requires continuous use of the eyes, we should advise you to close the eyelids just for a second or two, now and again, open them, and then look off at a distance. Simple as this plan looks, it is what the muscles of the eye want, and practically ask you to do, as the momentary rest is beneficial for them and is invigorating. It is wrong to work or read by twilight or dim light of any kind. Children fond of reading are addicted to this practice, and when grown up wonder why they are short-sighted. Whether young or old, do your reading or sewing with your back to a strong light, and never hold your book or work nearer to your eyes than is necessary for clear vision. At the first sign of departing day, leave off what you are doing and wait till it is time to light the gas. Reading when lying down is bad, and it is also a great mistake to read when sleepy, as the optic muscles of accommodation and convergence are relaxed, and the effort you put on them brings about congestion of the blood-vessels of the eyeball.

The best way to get a customer is to tell him you want him.

Don't spoil a good record for hustle by stopping just because some one else thought it advisable to stop.

There is no better method of reaching the people than through an advertisement that appeals to the wants of the moment.

There is no better advertisement than good words about good values. The one who knows how to write of the things he knows how to buy will have customers looking for the goods and his way of describing them.

the Whitty district council proposes to erect a steel girder bridge higher up the stream.

The Rev. James. Anderson, aged seventy-eight, vicar of Holy Trinity, Whitehaven, was found guilty by an ecclesiastical court of drunkenness in church, and of improper conduct with a blind girl, formerly a member of the choir.

A cinematograph for the blind has been invented by Dr. Dussaud, a French physician, according to the St. James' Gazette. The successive stages of the picture are embossed on sheets of tin and made to revolve rapidly between the fingers of the blind person.

A woman who was charged at Highgate, London, with being drunk and incapable pleaded that family troubles had made her take to drink. One daughter, she said, had been poisoned, another hanged, a son had been killed in a railway accident, and another was in an asylum. She was discharged.

Since the British and Foreign Bible Society was founded, in 1801, it has been issuing the Scriptures at the rate of 1,654,000 copies a year, or more than three copies each minute, day and night, for ninety-eight years; while its present rate of issue is over 5,000,000 copies a year, or nearly 500 copies every single hour.

It is proposed to form a temperance institute for united work in Newcastle, and a building has been secured on the Westgate road. The large hall will hold about 1,000 persons, and it will be named the Memorial Hall, in memory of pioneers and noted workers on behalf of the temperance workers in the North of England.

#### WILL IN AN OLD HAT.

Wealthy Manx Lady Lived on 5s. a Week.

An eccentric old lady named Miss Arabella Hodgson, reputed to be worth about £40,000, has been found dead at Mickle Gate, Douglas (Isle of Man), under curious circumstances. Although the owner of ninety houses in the neighborhood of Douglas, she lived in one room in a poor part of the town for which she paid half a crown a week. It is stated that including this rent her living expenses were less than 5s weekly. Yet to others she showed a liberal disposition, and many needy persons found in her a kind friend, while her tenants were loud in her praise.

Miss Hodgson had never much faith in banks, and what little she had vanished when Dumbell's failed two years and a half ago. Her practice was to hoard her money in her room until there was enough to purchase a house.

The police made a careful search for a will in the presence of her brother and nieces, but for some time none could be found. One, however, made eleven years ago, has now come to light. The back room in which the will was found was in an indescribable state of confusion. It was completely filled with old boxes, broken furniture, and garbage. At the bottom of one of the boxes the will was found, in the lining of an old hat. Fifteen sovereigns were found screwed up in a piece of paper, and about £150 was discovered in the room, in addition to £1,000 odd found at a cottage near Crosby where the old lady spent her summers.

When a burglar wants to break into a Peruvian house he takes a sponge and bucket of water and moistens the walls, which are covered with only a thin coating of mud and easily dissolve upon the application of water.

## What is

## CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

## COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

44ly

## T. G. DAVIS &amp; CO.

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time.

No. 19

Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Tweed	0	6 30	3 06		Deseronto	4	6 45		
Soco	3	6 38	3 15		Deseronto Junction	7	7 00		
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30		Napanea	9	7 15		
Marlbank	13	7 10	3 50		Napanea Mills	15	7 40	12 25	4 30
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05		Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 25	4 15	Thomson's Mills	18			
Wilson	24				Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Enterprise	26	00	2 45	4 35	Yarker	23	8 30	1 15	5 35
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 13	2 53	4 47	Yarker	23	8 55	1 15	5 35
Moscow	33				Galbraith	25			
Galbraith	33				Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 00	Mudlake Bridge	30			
Camden East	39	9 00	3 05	5 25	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	5 57
Thomson's Mills	40				Wilson	34			
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 50	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
Napanea Mills	42	9 40	3 35	6 00	Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30
Napanea	49	9 55	3 50	6 15	Marlbank	45	10 10		6 45
Napanea	49				Larkins	51	10 35		7 05
Deseronto Junction	54			6 55	Soco	55	10 50		7 15

## NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

## GRETNA.

A review of the Sunday school lessons took place on Sunday night here, conducted by our pastor, Rev. Farnsworth, and was largely attended. A pleasant and instructive evening was spent. The music was furnished by the school.

Mrs. T. Wilson and two children, of Napanee, spent a couple of days with her sister, Mrs. N. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McCabe and daughter, Hay Bay, spent Sunday at T. Scrimshaw's.

Duri Fields has been ill for a couple of weeks but is better now.

Miss Lega Salisbury, Bethel, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. Alcombrack.

Children Cry for  
CASTORIA.

## MONEYMORE.

We all regret the illness of our King. The members of St. John's Church intend having a strawberry festival in a few weeks.

The Orangemen of this place have not decided yet where they will celebrate the 12th this year.

Mrs. Alice Thompson, Marlbank, visited friends in this place recently, where she formerly resided.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, Marlbank, visited at her father's Mr. Wm. Burley on Thursday.

Mr. Byron Fitchett, Roslin, visited Money More on Sunday.

Miss Annie Kincaide and guest Mrs. L. Ferguson, visited Miss Vickie Burley on Thursday.

Mr. Jas. Weir and cousin Miss McConnell, visited friends in Kingston last week.

## LAPUM'S WEST.

Farmers have commenced haying here, the crop being rather better than usual.

Wm. Love is giving his house a coat of paint, which much improves appearance.

Col. Clyde returned from camp at Kingston on Saturday.

A number of our local Hornerites were in Elginburgh on Sunday attending camp meeting.

Our local football team are improving nicely under the direction of Captain Davy.

Cyrus Bush, S. Vandewater and D. LaMill were at Sydenham on Saturday on a fishing expedition. They didn't get them all.

Will Brown, of Desmond, spent Sunday at his home here.

W. Lapum spent a few days last week visiting friends in Fredericksburgh.

Slowly Dying From Catarrh. Thousands are in this terrible condition but don't realize their danger. If you have the slightest taint of Catarrh, would it not be wise to commence Catarrh treatment now and be perfectly cured in a short time? This pleasant remedy cures without the use of drugs, atomizers or snuffs. You inhale the medicated vapor which spreads to all parts of the breathing organs, kills the germs and heals the inflamed surface. Catarrh cures the throat and nose instantly, and never fails to cure the most obstinate catarrh of lung and throat troubles. A trial will demonstrate the value of Catarrh treatment, which sells for \$1.00, small size 25 cts., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

## PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Messrs. Levi F. Moore and Jacob

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and the condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." MRS. FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, O.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, O.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—outward application can. Take it.

## DESMOND.

While L. C. Switzer and his mother were driving to Napanee on Thursday last to see her brother, who is dangerously ill, the horse became unmanageable at Strathcona, throwing the occupants out and bruising Mr. Switzer's head. A doctor was summoned and put several stitches in wound.

Miss Jennie Saul, Camden East the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Frederick Henderson this week.

Misses Emma and Edna Carscall have returned home after spending coronation day in Picton.

Our base ball team played Bethel on Saturday result 23 to 16 in favor of Bethel.

Miss Edith and Hazel Ansley, Newburgh, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. F. Bell.

Miss Anna Paterson, New York, home on a visit.

Mrs. Joshua Switzer is the guest her daughter, Mrs. George Lee, Yarker. Emma Carscallen spent Saturday afternoon with her friend Myrtle La Moscow.

Miss Emma Salsbury, Watertown is expected to spend a couple of weeks at her uncle's J. N. Switzer.

William Crapston and sister, De of Switzerville, and Miss Amelia B of this place, spent Sunday with friends at Sydenham and Elginburgh.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct at Call and see our selections of jewelry rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINICK'S Jewelry Store

## STELLA.

The Presbyterians held their annual strawberry festival on Tuesday of this week.

The summer cottages at Stella are all becoming occupied.

Rev. Mr. Orser preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist church on the 22nd. The pulpit was occupied on Sunday last by the new minister, Mr. Bowen, of Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Caughey and Mrs. W. Glenn visited in Belleville last week.

Mr. Aylesworth B. A. and Mrs. Sharpe, Kingston, are visiting at Mr. Jas. Patterson's.

The Misses Shepherd, of Clinton are visiting at Mr. S. K. Tagwell's. Mrs. J. Taylor and children, Chicago, are visiting their friends here.

Mr. J. Marshall is home from Cleland for his holidays.

Mr. F. P. Instant returned from west last week.

Mrs. H. Filson has returned from



Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.	
Stations.	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	
Lve Tweed	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Stoco	3	6 30	3 15		
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30		
Marlbank	13	7 10	3 50		
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05		
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 25	4 15	
Wilson	24	8 00	4 45	4 35	
Enterprise	26	8 15	4 55	4 45	
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 30	5 10	4 55	
Moscow	31	8 45	5 25	5 10	
Galbraith	33	8 55	5 35	5 20	
Yarker	35	9 10	5 50	5 35	
Lve Camden East	39	9 10	5 50	5 35	
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	6 05	5 50	
Newburgh	41	9 40	6 20	6 05	
Napanee Mills	42	9 55	6 35	6 15	
Napanee	49	9 55	6 35	6 15	
Napanee	49	9 55	6 35	6 15	
Deseronto Junction	54	10 10	6 50	6 35	
Deseronto	58	10 15	7 00	6 40	

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		
Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	2	6 45	4 00	
Glenvale	10	7 00	4 10	
Murvale	14	7 15	4 30	
Arr Harrowsmith	19	7 30	4 45	
Lv Sydenham	23	7 45	4 55	
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 00	
Frontenac	22	8 10	5 00	
Arr Yarker	26	8 35	5 15	
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	5 25	
Camden East	30	9 10	5 40	
Thomson's Mills	31	9 25	5 50	
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 00
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35	5 05
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 15
Lve Napanee, West End	40	9 55	3 50	6 15
Deseronto Junction	45	10 10	4 05	6 35
Deseronto	49	10 15	4 10	7 10
R. C. CARTER,		J. F. CHAP.		
Gen. Manager		Asst. Gen. Freight		

**TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE** in the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

**H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.  
Telephone—

**THE - DOMINION - BANK**  
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.  
**T. S. HILL, Manager.**  
Napanee Branch.

**ROBERT LIGHT**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
Lumber, Doors, Sash,  
Blinds and Mouldings.  
Bee Hives and Sections  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
Orders Solicited.  
**FACTORY.** Richard St., Napanee.

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
	Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve	Deseronto		6 45	.....	.....
	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
Arr	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	12 30	4 30
	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40
	Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
	Thomson's Mills	18		1 00	
	Camden East	19	8 18	1 10	5 12
Arr	Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25
Lve	Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35
	Galbraith	25			
	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
	Mudlake Bridge	30			
	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	5 57
	Wilson	34			
	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
	Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30
	Marlbank	45	10 10		6 45
	Larkins	51	10 35		7 05
	Stoco	55	10 50		7 15
Arr	Tweed	58	11 05		7 25

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
	Stations	Miles.	No.1 A.M.	No.3 P.M.	No.5 P.M.
Lve	Deseronto .....	0	6 45	.....	.....
	Deseronto Junction ..	4	7 00	.....	.....
Arr	Napanee .....	9	7 15	.....	.....
Lve	Napanee .....	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
	Napanee Mills .....	15	8 00	12 40	4 50
	Newburg .....	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
	Thomson's Mills .....	18	.....	.....	.....
	Camden East .....	19	8 18	1 00	5 10
Arr	Yarker .....	23	8 30	1 12	5 25
Lve	Yarker .....	23	8 45	.....	6 10
	Frontenac .....	27	.....	.....	.....
Arr	Harrowsmith .....	30	9 00	.....	6 15
	Sydenham .....	34	.....	.....	6 25
Lve	Harrowsmith .....	30	9 05	.....	.....
	Murvale* .....	35	9 15	.....	.....
	Glenvale* .....	39	9 25	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction .....	47	9 45	.....	.....
	Kington .....	49	10 00	.....	.....
H B SHERWOOD			Superintendent.		
MAN. and Pass. Agent.					

**R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.**  
Physician Surgeon, etc.  
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.  
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

**HERRINGTON & WARNER**  
Barristers, etc.  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES  
Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5y

**DEROCHE & MADIEN**  
Barristers,  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Cons  
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.  
Office—Grange Block,  
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rates  
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

**T. B. GERMAN,**  
Barrister and Solicitor,  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.  
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,  
Napanee. 21-6m

**Wartman Bros.,**  
DENTISTS.  
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University  
Office over Duxsee's.  
Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first  
Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday.  
All other Mondays at Yarker. 4

**A. S. ASHLEY,**  
.....DENTIST.....  
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods  
Store, Napanee.

**Wood For Sale!**  
Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.  
**S. CASEY DENISON.**

**Slowly Dying From Catarrh.** Thousands are in this terrible condition but don't realize their danger. If you have the slightest taint of Catarrh, would it not be wise to commence Catarrh treatment now and be perfectly cured in a short time? This pleasant remedy cures without the use of drugs, atomizers or snuffs. You inhale the medicated vapor which spreads to all parts of the breathing organs. Kills the germs and clears the inflamed surfaces. Catarrh treatment now and be perfectly cured in a short time. A trial will demonstrate the value of Catarrh treatment, which sells for \$1.00, small size 25 cts., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

**PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.**  
Messrs. Levi F. Moore and Jacob Vandalstine, Napanee, made a business trip through a part of the county on Tuesday, July 1st.

Mrs. Henry Warren, an aged and respected resident of Yereville, departed this life Saturday night, June 28th. The funeral took place from her home to Glenwood Monday.

Miss Margaret J. Slater, of Herkimer, N. Y., who has been visiting Mrs. Portland Benson, of Benson's, for the past two weeks, left per Str. Spartan for Toronto, en route to her old home at Georgetown.

Messrs. Selden and Burnell Denison, Napanee, attended the silver wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce E. Johnson, Pleasant View, on Wednesday of last week. About sixty guests were present, including a number from Napanee, whose names we did not secure. A most enjoyable time was spent.

**BATH.**  
The village of Bath had made great preparation for a monster demonstration on coronation day. The streets were lined with evergreens and bunting, the Stella brass band had been engaged, and a fine programme of sports and races arranged. A great church parade to St. John's church was included in the day's proceedings. Then at the last moment the news of the king's illness compelled the calling-off of the sports. The proposed coronation service was changed to a service of intercession for the king, with a solemn offering of the holy eucharist. The band was dispensed with, but the members of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. F., A. O. U. W. and C. O. C. F., with the children of the public school, made a very solemn procession from the town hall to the church, which was filled to the doors. The streets were thronged all day with disappointed sight-seers.

The late Mrs. Campbell, Bath, possessed many curios gathered during her long life and many travels. Among them was a large cowrie shell with the Lord's prayer thereon. It is not engraved, but cut out on the back of the shell in bas-relief. It is beautifully done and shows the artist to have been a person of great patience and skill. On the recent death of Mrs. Campbell, her daughter, Mrs. McTaggart, presented the shell to her clergyman, Rev. J. T. Dibb, as a memento.

**Pimples and Blisters,** how unsightly, sometimes disgusting, mortifying to the sufferer and unpleasant to all. An evidence of poor blood and lowered vitality of the eliminating organs. They need toning up—the whole system does. You can quickly bring about the improved condition of the skin and organs are driven out of the system. The blood stronger, the blood richer, the nerves stronger. Pimples and blisters disappear, color becomes good. Glad! just try and see how much joy can be gotten out of a box of Ferrozene.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. Caughey and Mrs. W. Glenn visited in I ville last week.  
Mr. Aylesworth B. A. and Sharpe, Kingston, are visiting at Jas. Patterson's.  
The Misses Shepherd, of Chl are visiting at Mr. S. K. Tugwell.  
Mrs. J. Taylor and children Chicago, are visiting their fri here.

Mr. J. Marshall is home from C land for his holidays.  
Mr. F. P. Instant returned from west last week.

Mrs. H. Filson has returned visiting friends in St. Catharines.  
Mr. Samuel Girven returned visiting friends in Hamilton, Lind and Huron Co.  
Mrs. Tell and children, Buffalo visiting at her parents, Mr. J. Howard.  
Mr. D. T. Finley spent a few day Mountain Grove last week.  
Mrs. Kilpatrick has returned spending a few weeks in Kingston.  
Mr. William Smith and Miss M Beaubien were united in marria the 24th of this month.  
Mr. Baden and Miss M Waters Kingston, visited at Mrs. E Filson's last week.

**ENTERPRISE.**  
Examinations were held in school last Thursday and Fr Nearly all trying the prom passed.

All the stores were closed her Thursday, and a number of our zens went to the neighboring vil for the day.  
Our band journeyed to Tamwort Thursday.  
E. J. Wagar made a large ship of sugar barrels yester'ay.  
R Paul, egg buyer, was thr here Monday.

Miss Annie Wagar has ren from John Metcalfe and daug Clara, of London, Ont., are visiti her sister's, Mrs. M. P. Walker.  
Selwyn Vanest, Erinsville, was on Saturday.  
George Fenwick, jr., spent Satu evening with E. McCoy.  
C. W. Card spent Sunday at 1 Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jackson at Walker's; Laurie Wagar, Yark Myrtle Wagar's; Herb Huffma George N. Wagar's.  
The many friends of George I are sorry to hear of the death o little son, Herbie.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Sign of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Cast  
When she was a Child, she cried for Cast  
When she became Miss, she clung to Cast  
When she had Children, she gave them Cast

**MORVEN.**  
Plenty of rain and cold we Farmers are fearing bad weathe their haying harvest, of which is quite a large acreage with a crop.  
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wickett le Monday for their new field of 1 The large crowd that assembled at Brick church on Sunday evenin listen to his farewell sermon at give them the last hand shakes sent him with a beautiful ro chair and a purse of money. beautiful silver teapot presents them by the Ladies' Missi Society, and the secretary present the league were evidences of the



## ching Joints

fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—condition of the blood which makes the muscles also.

Persons dread to move, especially sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

Persons dreadfully from rheumatism, have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful. FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont. an attack of the grip which left me helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life. M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

## d's Sarsaparilla

is the cause of rheumatism—no application can. Take it.

### DESMOND.

L. C. Switzer and his mother writing to Nanapan on Thursday of her brother, who is dangerous, the horse became unmanageable. Strathcona, throwing the horse out and bruising Mrs. Switzer's head. A doctor was summoned and put several stitches in the head.

Jennie Saul, Camden East is the mother of her cousin, Mrs. Frederick Saul, who is dangerous.

Enma and Edna Carscallen turned home after spending the day in Picton.

Base ball team played Bethel road result 23 to 16 in favor of the home team.

Edith and Hazel Ausley, New York are visiting their aunt, Mrs. H. Ausley.

Anna Paterson, New York, is a visitor.

Joshua Switzer is the guest of his mother, Mrs. George Lee, Yarker. A Carscallen spent Saturday with her friend Myrtle Lak.

Emma Salsbury, Watertown, is spending a couple of weeks with her mother, J. N. Switzer.

Am Cranston and sister, Dora, are visiting, and Miss Amelia Bell, of Watertown, spent Sunday with her mother, Sydenham and Elginburg.

Jewelry is now the correct style. See our selections of jewelry and watch up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

### STELLA.

Presbyterians held their annual bazaar festival on Tuesday of this week.

Summer cottages at Stella Point are becoming occupied.

Mr. Orser preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist church 2nd. The pulpit was occupied by last by the new minister, Rev. J. B. Gaudet, of Quebec.

Mr. D. Caughey and Mr. W. Glenn visited in Bellefleur.

Aylesworth B. A. and Mrs. Kingston, are visiting at Mrs. Peterson's.

Misses Shepherd, of Clinton, are visiting at Mr. S. K. Tagwell's.

J. Taylor and children, of New York, are visiting their friends.

Marshall is home from Cleveland for his holidays.

P. Instant returned from the States.

H. Wilson has returned from his friends in St. Catharines.

esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Wickett are held by Morven circuit.

Rev. Mr. Boyce will arrive this week to take charge of the work here. The ice cream social in the Brick Church, on Tuesday evening, was a grand success, \$67 being realized.

J. S. Fralick has the foundation of his new house about ready for the frame.

E. M. Smith's new drive house is nearing completion.

Berry picking is the order of the day.

### DENBIGH.

Chas. Stein Sr. and Mrs. Stein, who got a severe shaking up a couple of weeks ago by being pitched out of a wagon, are slowly improving, but it is not likely that they will ever entirely recover from the results of their accident and regain their former normal state of health.

Mrs. Theresia Marquardt died on the 11th ult. at the residence of her son Erdman Marquardt at the ripe old age of nearly 83 years. The funeral took place at the Catholic Church and Cemetery at Griffith on the 13th, and was attended by a large number of friends of the deceased both from Denbigh and Griffith. The Misses Martha, Mary and Annie Marquardt had also come from Renfrew to attend the burial of their grandmother and will remain home for about a month before they return to Renfrew.

Samuel Roark, now of Park Head, Bruce Co., one of the first settlers of this township favoured the few former friends and neighbors which are still left here with a good visit.

Mrs. J. Essen, of Petrolia, is paying a visit at her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Lane of this village.

Miss E. Bell the popular teacher of our village school is spending her summer vacation visiting relatives and friends at her old home at Moscow.

Wm. Chatson has been appointed to superintend the expenditure of a Government grant on the Denbigh—Lyndock Colonization Road.

John Wesley Lane has his new residence nearly finished.

John S. Lane has his cellar finished and raised the frame of his new dwelling house, and will push building operations as fast as possible.

### TANKS OF FACTS.

There is a Difference Between Information and Knowledge.

A great many people mistake information for knowledge. What a man most needs is not that he may be possessed of an accumulation of facts, but that he may know where to look for the facts when he wants them. We all know the unpleasant individual who is continually seeking information. You show him about your city and he asks: "How many miles of street railway have you in your city?" "What is the price of ice here this summer?" "How many churches are there here?" "How long has that building been standing?" etc., ad nauseam. You don't know and wonder why he wants to. You know where you can find out, and that is enough for you.

And then there is that equally disagreeable person who actually seems to be a tank of facts. He has more information than anything else and delights in asking you most extraordinary questions. When you confess your ignorance, he will look upon you with pity and exclaim, "What, don't you know?" and then tell you when you

### WEAK ON SPELLING.

The Combination Word That Opened Commodore Vanderbilt's Safe.

According to all the traditions, Commodore Vanderbilt, who laid the foundation of the family wealth that has become proverbial, was a man without education, knowing little of the "three R's" and lamentably weak on spelling. He kept to himself the word on which the combination of the office safe was based until sudden sickness prevented his appearing one morning and it became necessary to transfer the secret in order that the day's work might be done without let or hindrance.

The bookkeeper sent to the commodore's house for the word key and received reply that "dog" was the necessary word. But every effort to release the bolts on the "d-o-g" combination failed, and it was necessary to send again to the Vanderbilt home in fear that the old financier might have made a thoughtless mistake. But the messenger was speedily convinced that the mistake was somebody else's when the irascible commodore roared at him: "Dog, you dog! Dog! Confound you all for a lot of zanies! Go back—go back to the office and open that safe on 'dog'—'d-o-r-g-e,' 'dog'!"

### Queen Victoria's Way.

The queen's interest in and oversight of public affairs did not cease with the prince's death, although in the first years of overwhelming sorrow it must have been difficult to carry out her conception of duty. All important resolutions were taken by her; the personal notes in The Court Circular were written by her own hand and were seen by no one else. When Sir Henry Ponsonby became the queen's private secretary, she said to him: "Remember this, no advice! I am older than you are and have had more experience." In after years historians will have much to say upon the queen's personal share in the government of her dominions. All her papers have been most carefully preserved and arranged and some day, perhaps, will be accessible to the inquirer. On the other hand there is not a single paper belonging to George III. which is known to be in existence.—Professor Oscar Browning in Century.

### A Remedy For Teething Troubles.

For teething, a Surrey "mother of twelve" has an excellent recipe which in her experience has never failed. At the first symptoms the child must be taken out early in the morning and placed upon the back of a donkey to be borrowed for the occasion. Care is required here, for the little patient must sit exactly upon the cross on the donkey's back and have his face to the tail. The mother will then lead the animal slowly forward while she recites the Lord's prayer, at the close of which she should take the baby in her arms, kiss him and say, "God bless him," and his teething troubles will be over.

Oh, why did not our mother know all this? What we might have been spared!—London Tit-Bits.

### The Real Inventor of Telegraphy.

Weber was the first who established a permanent workable telegraph line and thereby demonstrated the practical value of the electric telegraph. Weber's house was connected with the astronomical and magnetic observatories by a line over two miles in length. The signals were made by the deviations of the needle of a galvanometer to the right and left and were interpreted according to a conventional alphabet. The use of interrupted or reversed cur-

### SUMMER COLDS

Produce Chronic Catarrh.



Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg, Albert Lea, Minn.

Mrs. Henriette C. Olberg, superintendent of the Flax and Hemp Exhibition at the Omaha Exhibition, writes from Albert Lea, Minn., as follows:

"This spring I contracted an aggravating cold, having been exposed to the damp weather. Catarrh of my throat and head followed, which persisted in remaining, notwithstanding I applied the usual remedies.

"Reading of the merits of Peruna in the papers, I decided to try it and soon found that all that has been said of your medicine in such cases is true.

"I am very pleased with the satisfactory results obtained from using Peruna, am entirely well, and consider it a most valuable family medicine."

HENRIETTE C. OLBERG.

Summer colds require prompt treatment. They are always grave, and sometimes dangerous. The promptness and surety with which Peruna acts in these cases has saved many lives. A large dose of Peruna should be taken at the first appearance of a cold in summer, followed by small and oft repeated doses. There is no other remedy that medical science can furnish, so reliable and quick in its action as Peruna.

Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," which treats of the catarrhal diseases peculiar to summer.

### Alcohol and Tobacco.

According to the London Lancet, when evil effects ensue from smoking tobacco they are very much intensified by indulgence in alcohol. Pyridine, the chief poisonous constituent of tobacco smoke, is not so easily soluble in water as is alcohol. Pyridine bases can be easily traced in the mouth of an immoderate smoker and especially the smoker of cigars. An alcoholic drink is, therefore, calculated quickly to wash out this poisonous oil and to carry it into the stomach.

A piece of parliamentary repartee quite as good as the famous retorts in the house of commons and our congress comes from a New England university: Two students ranged against each other in debate grew very warm and took to commenting on each other's oratorical manner. One of them spoke with much emphasis, letting the stress of his voice fall explosively on certain passages.

His opponent opened his speech by saying, "My friend on the negative thinks to win this debate by speaking exclamation marks and italics."

The other could do nothing at the

Bowen, of Quebec.  
Dr. and Mrs. D. Caughey and Mr. Mrs. W. Glenn visited in Belle-e last week.  
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Mr. J. Marshall is home from Cleveland for his holidays.  
Mr. F. P. Instant returned from the last week.  
Mrs. H. Filson has returned from visiting friends in St. Catharines.  
Mr. Samuel Girven returned from visiting friends in Hamilton, Lindsay, Huron Co.  
Mrs. Toll and children, Buffalo, are visiting at her parents, Mr. J. C. Ward's.  
Mr. D. T. Finley spent a few days in Antain Grove last week.  
Mrs. Kilpatrick has returned from adding a few weeks in Kingston.  
Mr. William Smith and Miss Maude ubien were united in marriage on 24th of this month.  
Mr. Baden and Miss M. Waters, of gston, visited at Mrs. Hughson's last week.

**ENTERPRISE.**  
Examinations were held in our school last Thursday and Friday. Nearly all trying the promotional sed.  
All the stores were closed here on Friday, and a number of our citizens went to the neighboring villages the day.  
Our band journeyed to Tamworth on Friday.  
Mr. J. Wagar made a large shipment of sugar barrels yesterday.  
Mr. Paul, egg buyer, was through on Monday.  
Miss Annie Wagar has returned on Tamworth.  
Mrs. John Metcalfe and daughter, of London, Ont., are visiting at sister's, Mrs. M. P. Walker.  
Elwyn Vanest, Eriassville, was here Saturday.  
George Fenwick, jr., spent Saturday evening with E. McCoy.  
Mr. W. Card spent Sunday at home.  
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jackson at Mrs. Laker's; Laurie Wagar, Yarker, at Mr. Laker's; Herb Huffman at Mr. N. Wagar's.  
The many friends of George Black sorry to hear of the death of his son, Herbie.

Guine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**MORVEN.**  
Plenty of rain and cold weather. Farmers are fearing bad weather for their hay harvest, of which there is quite a large acreage with a fair crop.  
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wickett left on Monday for their new field of labor. A large crowd that assembled at the brick church on Sunday evening, to listen to his farewell sermon and to receive them the last hand shakes, greeted him with a beautiful rocking chair and a purse of money. The beautiful silver teapot presented to him by the Ladies' Missionary Society, and the secretary presented by the league were evidences of the high

"How many miles of street railway have you in your city?" "What is the price of ice here this summer?" "How many churches are there here?" "How long has that building been standing?" etc., ad nauseam. You don't know and wonder why he wants to. You know where you can find out, and that is enough for you.  
And then there is that equally disagreeable person who actually seems to be a tank of facts. He has more information than anything else and delights in asking you most extraordinary questions. When you confess your ignorance, he will look upon you with pity and exclaim, "What, don't you know?" and then tell you when you don't want to know at all. For example, he is much surprised because you don't know how long the Amazon river is. He permits you—nay, he insists—that you should guess, only that he may the better humiliate you. His brain is so incumbered with facts that it is almost useless. Life is too short for a man to try to constitute himself a library of universal knowledge when the reservoirs of such knowledge are ready to hand when it is needed.

**Too Strenuous For Him.**  
Mr. Petronius de Hamme, the eminent tragedian, was compelled by the exigencies of the play to carry the heroine up a rocky defile night after night.  
Mr. de Hamme was not so sturdy as he used to be, and when the management cast Miss Vera Hevelgh, who tipped the scales at 310 pounds, for the heroine his spirit rose within him.  
That night he made one mighty effort to carry her up the rocky defile and then advanced to the footlights. In an apologetic tone he inquired, "Is there a piano mover in the audience?"

**Marvellous Escape From Death.**

**PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND**  
**Does a Wondrous Work For Mr. Geo. March,**  
**After failures of other Medicines.**

It is well known that terrible rheumatism and sciatic cause more helplessness, acute suffering and agony than any of the other diseases that afflict humanity. The great medicinal virtues of Paine's Celery Compound make it the only trustworthy specific for the cure of all forms of rheumatism. Thousands of strong testimonial letters from the most prominent people prove that Paine's Celery Compound has completely banished rheumatism when all other treatment has failed. Mr. George March, Victoria Ave., North, Hamilton, Ont., says:  
"Having experienced all the pains and agonies of that awful disease rheumatism, for the past ten years, and having met with so many disappointments after using medicines of all kinds, I consider it a duty to let suffering men and women know what Paine's Celery Compound did for me when my very life was in peril.  
"I was strongly recommended to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial for my troubles. I bought it and used it, and the results were simply marvellous.  
"I was encouraged and overjoyed that I had at last found the medicine that could cure even such a long-standing case as mine. I continued the use of the Compound, and now find myself a new man in every respect. Paine's Celery Compound also banished pains and troubles that I experienced in the region of my kidneys. I consider Paine's Celery Compound my health-giver and life-preserver."

him, and his teeth meeting troubles will be over.  
Oh, why did not our mother know all this? What we might have been spared!—London Tit-Bits.

**The Real Inventor of Telegraphy.**  
Weber was the first who established a permanent workable telegraph line and thereby demonstrated the practical value of the electric telegraph. Weber's house was connected with the astronomical and magnetic observatories by a line over two miles in length. The signals were made by the deviations of the needle of a galvanometer to the right and left and were interpreted according to a conventional alphabet. The use of interrupted or reversed currents did not permit the transmission of more than one or two words a minute, but the speed was increased to seven or eight words by the use of inducted currents.

**Scotch Thrift.**  
The ferryboat was well on her way when a violent storm arose, and fears were entertained for her safety.  
The ferryman and his mate, both Scotchmen, held a consultation, and after a short debate the ferryman turned to his passengers and remarked anxiously:  
"We'll just tak' yer tuppences noo, for we no ken what might come over us."—London Answers.

**A Church In Difficulties.**  
It was a New England parson who announced to his congregation on a recent Sunday, "You will be sorry to hear that the little church at Jonesville is once more tossed upon the waves, a sheep without a shepherd."

**Fisherman's Luck.**  
"I understand that Miss Specie caught a duke while fishing in Europe."  
"Yes, but she declares that she hooked two princes, and they got away just as she was about to land them."

**Cautious Patient.**  
"I see you pay your doctor's bills by check and send it by mail."  
"Sure. If I took him the money, he might charge me for another visit."

**Died In Place of a Younger Man.**  
A charge was made at a wall lined with French infantry. Sergeant McQuade of an English regiment saw two Frenchmen level their muskets on rests against a gap in a bank, awaiting the appearance of an enemy.  
Sir George Brown, then a lad of sixteen, started to ascend at the fatal point. "You are too young, sir, to be killed," said McQuade, pulling him back and stepping into his place. He fell dead, pierced with both bullets.

**Innocent Girl.**  
Sarcastic Father—Julia, that young man Smily has been here three nights in succession, and it has been nearly midnight when he left. Hadn't you better invite him to bring his trunk and make his home with us?  
Innocent Daughter—Oh, papa! May I? It was just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. He'll be delighted when I tell him this evening.

**Leading Him On.**  
He—Would your mother let you go to the theater without a chaperon?  
She—Not unless I was engaged.

**No Such Place.**  
"Safety" expresses an idea. It isn't the name of any place on earth.—Boston Journal.

carry it into the stomach.  
A piece of parliamentary repartee quite as good as the famous retorts in the house of commons and our congress comes from a New England university: Two students ranged against each other in debate grew very warm and took to commenting on each other's oratorical manner. One of them spoke with much emphasis, letting the stress of his voice fall explosively on certain passages.  
His opponent opened his speech by saying, "My friend on the negative thinks to win this debate by speaking exclamation marks and italics."  
The other could do nothing at the moment to turn the laugh which this speech raised, but when his turn came he "got back" at his opponent with this retort:  
"My friend on the affirmative says I speak italics. I should say that he uses italics in the way they are used in the English Bible—not to emphasize, but to mark what is not original and inspired."

**How Victor Hugo Worked.**  
Victor Hugo always wrote standing at a high desk especially constructed for him, throwing off sheet after sheet as fast as he filled it till he would be quite snowed up in leaves of foolscap. He often rose in the middle of the night to note down an idea or a verse. He got up for the day usually at 6 o'clock and would devote from six to eight hours per diem to his work. He made but few corrections, his poems being thought out complete in his brain before he put pen to paper. It is a well known fact that he indulged in the arduous task of composition while traversing the streets of Paris on the top of an omnibus. When working out some great conception, he would spend hours in this way.

**Have you Any Junk?**

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

**Highest Price in Cash.**

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

**JUNK**

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

**Chas. Stevens.**  
1914



# SOWING AND REAPING.

## The Seeds of the Flesh Always Produce Great Harvests.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Galatians vi, 8, "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption."

Some familiar texts are like powerful tonics. They have a snap and strength which we do not always find in the water of life when it is held in strange and peculiarly labeled bottles. They are like the lullabies with which we were sung to sleep in childhood. They have been repeated over and over again by the lips of our departed loved ones, so that each word is made sacred by holy associations. Every time we speak them it seems as though these words were the ushers welcoming us into the vestibule of the church in which the service was held when we gave our hearts to God. Or these texts are associated with the sermons of some famous minister, which we have either read or heard.

But though many great preachers have spoken from this text and though many holy associations gather around its words yet I would fain speak upon it for two reasons: First, because I am passionately fond of the country. Therefore any text which has in it the figure of the sower and the reaper, any simile which is scented with the smell of the new mown hay or of the clover tops, any figure which echoes the song of the wood robin or the call of the nightingale, any text which is gilded with the golden colors of the wheat fields or reddened with the hectic flush of the autumn leaf, has for me an intense and suggestive fascination. My heart never beats more exultantly than when it is keeping time to the music of the mowing machine or to the swish of the swinging scythe.

The second reason why I speak from this text to-day is because the springtime of the year, when the American sower went forth to sow, is only a few weeks past. The plows only a short time ago had the rust of many months' rubbied off their sharp noses. The harrow's teeth are yet white from chewing and breaking the sods. And the sower, with his bag of seed hanging upon one arm and his handful of seed swinging at the end of the other arm, only a short time ago, with measured tread, went across the fields, scattering the seeds to the right and to the left. May God help us to teach the lessons of a sinner's retribution in the language of the spring plowing.

### THE SEED AND THE HARVEST.

The seeds of the flesh by the inexorable law of the fields can only produce the harvests of the flesh. This statement is an axiom, a self-evident fact. So self-evident is the law that the seeds which are planted only produce harvests after their kind that a United States agricultural department has been established, the chief purpose of which is to introduce into the different localities the right kind of seeds for the best development of the different kinds of crops. The official head of this department is a member of the President's Cabinet. Every year at public expense thousands of seed packages are scattered over the country. Each Congressman has an allotment for gratuitous distribution among

### INEXORABLE LAWS OF THE FIELD.

The seeds of the flesh by the inexorable laws of the fields are expected to produce more of a harvest than the original seeds which have been sown. It would be folly for the farmer to sow 500 kernels of corn if he could only receive in return half a dozen ears of corn; to plant twenty or thirty peas if he could gather in return but a few pods, or to labor at all if for every planted seed there would come up only one kernel in return. But when the farmer has a small bag of wheat seed he says to himself: "Now, if I properly plow and harrow the ground and plant those seeds right I will be able to gather a whole field of golden grain. One of my seeds will be able to reproduce itself many, many times." Benjamin Franklin once said that the reproductive power, the prolificness of vegetable life, is simply inconceivable and without limit. We all remember Daniel De Foe's story of the shipwrecked sailor. He found half a dozen small wheat seeds. From those few seeds he was able to develop all the wheat he wanted, both for himself and his negro servant.

It would be a happy solution to the sinner if when he sowed one evil seed he should get back only one evil result. But that is not the way the harvests of the flesh grow. One evil seed will become the parent of many evil seeds, the grandparent of a host of evil seeds, and the great-grandparent of a lifetime of evil harvests. A sower unto the flesh always reaps more corruption than he expected to gather.

And if the evil results of tares planting are so awful in reference to our own lives how much more awful must be the results when we plant those tares in the lives of others. Awful must be the remorse when a converted man realizes that by his sinful sowing he has developed a harvest of corruption in the hearts of his neighbors. If he has planted there the evil seeds, some of them will come up. The natural and spiritual laws are the same.

### HARVEST COMES SOONER OR LATER.

The seeds of the flesh do not necessarily produce the harvest of the flesh instantly. A long time may intervene between the time of planting and of reaping. Twice during the year the farmer goes forth to sow. There is the spring planting. Then the rye, the barley, the oat seed is scattered. Then the corn seed is placed in the ground. Then the timothy seed is thrown over the field, so that the farm stock can have hay during the winter months. Hardly are these seeds placed in the ground than the spring showers make the little tender sprouts come up. Then the fields everywhere are carpeted with green.

Some of the tares or the sins of the flesh which we have sown in the past may seem to take a very long time in developing. We may think because we have sinned and never yet been punished and have kept on sinning five hundred, a thousand, ten thousand times that we never will be punished, that we never shall have to gather our harvests of corruption. But we will! As the Lord God Omnipotent liveth we will! Christ in the parable of the tares explicitly states this fact. As the householder he bade his servants let the tares continue to grow by the side of the wheat, but when the

soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." The first half is a red light of warning flashed far out over the troubled sea of sin. The second half is a beacon inviting you up the Narrows to the harbor of Peace.

First, my brother, you must get your heart right for the spiritual seed planting. In the far east the ancient plow was made out of wood and not from iron. You must let the beam of the cross plow up your sinful heart. Then, having prepared the ground for the spiritual seed planting, you must go to work for God with ten times, one hundred times aye, with a thousand times—the zeal you have ever felt as a disciple of sin. You must enlist yourself, body, mind and soul, for the gospel planting. As I said before, you cannot change the past. The past is dead. But, oh, by the power of the Holy Spirit you can spiritualize the future! You can make your last earthly days honored days in heaven and on earth, because they have been lived for God and to help your sinful fellow man. "Whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely." That means you; that means me. We can all come.

### SOW TO THE SPIRIT NOW!

But, my sinful friend, even with all your sinful past, is that right? Is that what Christ would have you do? If you had a wayward boy, and he had run away from home and trampled upon your bleeding heart for many years, would you want him to stay away and die hardened against you and bitter merely because he had been sinful and wayward? No! If you knew where he was dying to-day, you would take the very first train to him. You would go, if necessary, without even a change of garments. You would walk up and down the train while it was in motion, because your anxiety would not let you sit still, and you would rush into the hospital and rush to the ward and throw yourself by his bed just to give him a kiss of love and pardon. So Jesus to-day begs you to live for him and come to him. My brother, will you let the cross be the plow to change your heart? Will you take the good seed in your hand and go forth to sow to the Spirit, so that you may reap life everlasting?

## THE S. S. LESSON.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 6.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xvi., 1-15. Golden Text, Matt., vi, 11.

1. And they took their journey from Elim, and all the congregation of the children of Israel came from the wilderness of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, on the fifteenth day of the second month after their departing out of the land of Egypt.

We turn back in our studies to the great redemption book of the Old Testament and in God's own picture book we see not only real happenings but also the foreshadowing of many things (1 Cor. x, 11-13): The deliverance from death and from the bondage of Egypt in connection with the blood of the Passover lamb and the glorious power of the Lord's right hand sets before us God's redemption provided for us by Christ, our Passover while the succeeding events suggest the too common experience of the believer in which there is apt to be more murmuring than rejoicing.

2, 3. And the whole congregation of the children of Israel murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness.

no variableness, neither shadow turning (Jas. i, 17).

18-15. And Moses said unto the Lord, This is the bread which the Lord hath given you to eat.

So they had the flesh of quails the evening and manna in the morning, all they could eat, not because they deserved it, but simply by the grace of God. The manna was like coriander seed, white, and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey (verse 31). They were gathered it every morning, even manna according to his eating (verses 16, 18, 21), and so they gathered some more, some less. On the sixth day they gathered enough for two days, for none fell on the Sabbath. If they gathered more than enough any other day, it bred worms, a stink, but not so the surplus gathered on the sixth day. All that God asked of them was faith and obedience, yet in everything they transgressed. Some gathered more than enough on the ordinary days, a some went out to gather it on the Sabbath day (verses 19, 20, 27, 28) and they found to their sorrow just as God had said (Ps. lxxviii, 12, 37, 39). In the great gospel chapter on manna our Lord says among other things, "My Father gives the true bread from heaven, for the bread of God is He which cometh down from heaven and giveth unto the world." Manna is suggestive of Christ in that it came down from heaven. It was the only food it was free and sufficient for all, must be gathered fresh every morning and each must eat it for himself. An omer of it was to be kept up before the Lord to be kept, and it would seem that it was placed a golden pot in the ark of the covenant (Heb. ix, 4).

## NEVER SEE THEIR WIVES.

### CURIOUS CUSTOMS AMONG UNCIVILIZED TRIBES.

### But Some of Them Have Had Their Prototypes in Modern Days.

Among certain African tribes husbands are not permitted to look at their wives. They live in huts apart, and only during the night they allowed to visit their bride. This custom, which prevails in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, is equalled in singularity by that vogue at Futa, where wives are not permitted their husbands to see their unveiled until three years have elapsed since their marriage.

In ancient Sparta the husband was only able to seek the society of his wife by stealth and under cover of darkness, as seems to be the case among the Turkomans of the present day, on whom, sometimes, the space of two years after marriage, a similar taboo is laid. Cassian women, although they do not carry prudery to this extravagant excess, always live on the most distant terms with their husbands until they have become mothers.

Among civilized peoples eccentricity has been known to afford an ogous, if solitary, examples; as the case of a wife of a Viennese doctor who, having on the eve of her marriage been stricken with smallpox which completely destroyed her good looks, became a bride only on condition that she might ever by wearing a thick veil. This stipulation, however, she herself afterwards rescinded.

### A CURIOUS MARRIAGE

was a few years since celebrated in the Russian province of Simbirsk. The bride, who, by withdrawing herself entirely from the world, had obtained a reputation for great sanctity, bestowed her hand upon an ascetic of equal fame. The couple



## THE SEED AND THE HARVEST.

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As there is a spiritual law in the natural world so there is a natural law in the spiritual world. And the sower to the flesh has no more right to expect to reap the harvest of the sower to the spirit than a farmer has a right to expect to gather a crop of barley from wheat seeds or a crop of oats from corn seeds or a crop of rye from cotton seeds or a crop of potatoes from muskmelon seeds. Any sinner who is trying to argue himself into a different spiritual belief is not only mocking God, but making himself ridiculous.

### "A FEW WILD OATS."

Go where you will you will find that the sower to the flesh always reaps a harvest of corruption. Sit with the judge upon the bench, and he will tell you that the young man standing before him for sentence did not think that the seeds of sin which he planted in secret would ever take root and begin to sprout. He did not think that his sowing a few "wild oats" would ever cause his downfall. Yet God was watching him sow those seeds. His employers were watching him. Almost every large business house in the great cities has spies detailed to follow the tracks of its employees. So when the money disappeared from the safe the detectives naturally hunted up the young man who spent his Sundays at the races, the one whose companions were not what they ought to have been. They naturally came to that young man and put the hands of the law upon his shoulder, saying: "Come, young man. The convict's cell awaits you, Come!"

The physician in the sickroom will teach you that the sower of the flesh always reaps the corruption of the flesh. Upon the bed of suffering lies an invalid. He may pray, he may groan, he may promise to do right in the future, but the physician says: "No, my friend, good intentions do not eradicate the physical wrongs of the past. You must reap the seeds of gluttony, the seeds which once sparkled in the wine cup, the seeds of late hours, the seeds of the defiance of moral laws. Dying man, you must reap the harvest of the sins of the flesh which you have sown."

Stand with the minister in his pulpit, and he will teach you the same lesson. He will tell you that though a man may repent of his sins he must up to the grave's edge suffer from his past misdeeds. God may forgive the sinner and all the results of the past evil may cease when the sinner robes himself in the white garments of the redeemed, but all through the remainder of the sinner's earthly career he must suffer for the evil which he has done. The minister will tell you that one of the saddest sights of Christian work is to see an old man who has been converted at the eleventh hour hobbling along upon his cane through the harvests of corruption which surround him everywhere. He stumbles through the harvests which have come from the seeds of his own plantings.

Have you during the winter months. Hardly are these seeds placed in the ground than the spring showers make the little tender sprouts come up. Then the fields everywhere are carpeted with green.

Some of the tares or the sins of the flesh which we have sown in the past may seem to take a very long time in developing. We may think because we have sinned and never yet been punished and have kept on sinning five hundred, a thousand, ten thousand times that we never will be punished, that we never shall have to gather our harvests of corruption. But we will! As the Lord God Omnipotent liveth we will! Christ in the parable of the tares explicitly states this fact. As the householder he bade his servants let the tares continue to grow by the side of the wheat, but when the reapers come they will first gather the tares into bundles and destroy them. Sinner, do not deceive yourself. God is not mocked. Do not think because the day of retribution has been postponed that the seeds of the flesh are dead when they are merely dormant. As the long delayed wheat harvest is the strongest harvest, so the longer the punishment of the sins of the flesh is postponed the greater and the more awful will be the harvests of corruption.

### A MOTHER'S REAPING.

I once saw a woman reaping her harvest of the flesh which she had planted a fifth of a century before. It was in our old Brooklyn home. The doorbell rang. I went to the door and ushered into the parlor a lady dressed in deep mourning. Her face revealed the marks of intense suffering. When my father came down in answer to my summons, the lady began to plead with him to intercede with the governor for the life of her boy. He was a young man under sentence of death. He was to be and was electrocuted within six weeks. "Dr. Talmage," she said, "I want you to plead with the governor because my boy's life is all the result of my past sins. When he was a little child, he was very sick. The doctors gave him up and said he had to die. Then I knelt by my son's bed and defied God. I said: 'O God, I will not let him die! He shall not die! You can destroy his soul, you can destroy mine, but I will not and shall not give him up.' Then, strange to say, Dr. Talmage, the boy had a sudden change toward physical recovery. In spite of all the doctors said he got well. But, sir, from that minute my life was changed toward God, and now I must reap the results of my past sins in my boy's execution. Oh, sir, will you not plead with the governor to pardon my boy on account of his mother's sins?" That woman reaped the harvest of her corruption twenty-two years after the seed of sin was sown. So when we sow to the flesh sooner or later we shall all reap our earthly and eternal harvest of agony.

Who are the reapers engaged beforehand to help the sower to the flesh gather in his greatest harvest, which is to be garnered at the brink of the open grave? They are the demoniac reapers. They are Satan and all his evil spirits. They are the demons that live in the impendable darkness of a lower world. They are the demons who will gather only the most corrupt of harvests.

### THE WAY OF ESCAPE.

"Well," says some discouraged soul, convicted of his past sins, "what am I to do? I fully realize my evil past. Must I die an eternal death?" Yes, my brother, there is hope for you if you repent of your sins and throw yourself upon Christ's mercy, as wide as the forgiveness of God. I only quoted one-half of the verse from which my text was taken. The last half of the verse reads thus, "But he that

of Egypt."

We turn back in our studies to the great redemption book of the Old Testament and in God's own picture book we see not only real happenings but also the foreshadowing of many things (1 Cor. x, 11-13): The deliverance from death and from the bondage of Egypt in connection with the blood of the Passover lamb and the glorious power of the Lord's right hand sets before us God's redemption provided for us by Christ, our Passover while the succeeding events suggest the too common experience of the believer in which there is apt to be more murmuring than rejoicing.

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At Marah it was because they did not like the water, and now it is because they cannot see what they are going to eat, failing to see that He who delivered them from Egypt and divided the sea for them would surely not fail to care for them in every way. But in them we see ourselves, for which of us can say that Rom. viii, 32, delivers us from all murmuring?

4, 5. Then said the Lord unto Moses: Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you, and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day (the portion of a day in his day-margin) that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law or no.

So it is written in Ps. lxxviii, 24, 25, "And had rained down manna upon them to eat and had given them of the corn of heaven. Every one did eat the bread of the mighty" (margin). Just think of it, food for millions day by day right from heaven! He would teach them to look to Him alone and be content to live by the day.

6, 8. Ye shall know that the Lord hath brought you out from the land of Egypt. Your murmurings are not against us, but against the Lord.

As to their murmurings it is written in Ps. cvi, 14, 24, 25, "They lusted exceedingly in the wilderness and tempted God in the desert. They believed not His word, but murmured in their tents and hearkened not unto the voice of the Lord." They possibly did not think that in murmuring against Moses they were murmuring against God, but when Israel demanded a king in the days of Samuel the Lord said unto Samuel, "They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them." (1 Sam. viii, 7).

9, 10. Come near before the Lord, for He hath heard our murmurings.

Thus Moses commissioned Aaron to speak unto all the congregation and as he spake to the people they looked toward the wilderness, and, behold, the glory of the Lord appeared in the cloud. Thus the Lord Himself appeared to them, assuring them that they were dealing with Him and not with Moses and Aaron.

11, 12. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, I have heard the murmurings of the children of Israel. Speak unto them, saying, At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread, and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God.

What great grace on His part toward these unbelieving murmuring hosts! They had complained that in Egypt they had flesh and bread to the full, so He will give them in the wilderness flesh and bread to the full (verse 3). Truly He is El-Shaddai, the mighty God who is all sufficient, and in Him dwelleth all fullness. His presence insures all sufficiency in all things (II Cor. ix, 8), and He would have us find in Him our all and know that every good gift and every perfect gift is from above and cometh down from the Father of Lights, with whom is

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### A CURIOUS MARRIAGE

was a few years since celebrated the Russian province of Simbir. The bride, who, by withdrawing herself entirely from the world, had obtained a reputation for great sanctity, bestowed her hand upon an ascetic of equal fame. The couple had never previously seen each other, nor did they when the priest had made them one; for after ceremony, in which they took part blindfolded, they separated, not to meet again.

Almost as singular was the wedding, at which the bride wore a handkerchief wrapped closely round her face, that took place in '50's in a church in a northern district of London. To save her parents from ruin she had consented to marry a rich man, whom she regarded with aversion, on the stipulation that he should never behold her when she had become his wife. After the ceremony she returned to her parents' house, which, however her husband, through the good offices of friends, persuaded her to abandon for his own.

A widow, whose husband had died the misfortune to be blind, sought in second marriage by well-to-do citizen of Leeds. She, however, rejected his addresses, on his demanding a reason averting that she could on no account permit him to exercise a privilege that had not been enjoyed by her first choice—viz: that of looking upon her face. Her lover fell in with her humor, and so obstinate did he prove when his wife that more than three months elapsed ere he could induce her to remove the thick veil under which since her wedding had hidden her features.

### BLINDED HIMSELF FOR LOVE

Towards the close of the eighteenth century there appeared at Brunn, Bohemia, an imposter, named Maria Zoller, who, giving herself out to be inspired, invariably wore a veil when among her followers—whom she had many—lest, as she pretended, the divine effluence that streamed from her countenance should strike them dead. A number believed in her pretensions, and others a rich old farmer, who was so far in his folly as to ask her hand in marriage.

Loath to forego a wealthy husband, and at the same time unwilling to confess to a gross imposture she advanced the fact that he must as her husband, sooner or later hold the splendor of her face, and consequently perish miserably. The man, however, as doubtless she intended, still pressed his suit, and on her urging that she dared not have murder on her conscience, he privied himself of sight that might qualify for her husband. So afterwards Zoller, now that her ridiculous assumptions were in no danger of exposure, espoused her famous wooer, who to the day of death believed that he had been providentially favored.

### A COLLECTION OF BRAINS.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine has a collection of 2,200 brains, carefully prepared and catalogued. It is the result of thirty years of painstaking investigation, and is declared by the most eminent among French experts to be an invaluable basis for the advancement of neurologic studies.

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FOR FARMERS

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Seasonable and Profitable  
Hints for the Busy Tillers  
of the Soil.

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DORSET SHEEP.

The common sheep of the country  
need grading up by the use of blood-  
ed sires, writes Mr. S. R. Quick. I

have done more or less experiment-  
ing along this line and have found  
that the cross of the Dorset-Shrop-

shire has been exceedingly satisfac-  
tory, resulting in early development,  
fat, blocky lambs, ranging in color

of face and legs from the Dorset to  
the smoky gray of the Southdown.

I have not tried crossing the Shrop-  
shire rams on Dorset ewes, but have  
always mated Dorset rams to Shrop-

shire ewes. Perhaps the most satis-  
factory cross has been that of a  
Dorset ram on 75 per cent. Ram-

bouillet ewes of Spanish extraction.  
They were typical wrinkled Merinos  
with dense, greasy fleece. About 220

were bred to Dorset rams and the  
same number for comparative pur-  
poses were bred to Shropshire rams.

About the same number of lambs re-  
sulted in each case—250.

It was very noticeable from the  
first that the lambs from the Dor-  
set cross were stronger than from

the Shropshire cross. This was more  
marked just after weaning time,  
which in my experience is the most

trying period for lambs. The differ-  
ence was very apparent early. The  
ewes were the same, but the lambs

from the Dorset cross seemed much  
stronger and showed a determina-  
tion to seek a livelihood at the

earliest possible moment. There was  
less trouble in getting them started,  
the difference being due undoubtedly

to the additional strength. When  
they were allowed to go into the feed  
lot, the advantage was very much in

favor of the Dorset. I would like to  
say for breeders I think a great  
deal of the Dorset Rambouillet grade.

I have done a great deal of grad-  
ing with Cotswolds, Shropshires,  
Dorsets and Tunis, using the com-  
mon or native ewes. In every in-

stance I have been better satisfied  
with the use of the Dorset buck than  
any other. Grading or cross breed-

ing, of course, can only be recom-  
mended where the offspring is intend-  
ed ultimately for the butcher. How-

ever, there are many advantages to  
be gained from a careful observation  
of the scientific laws of breeding. I

rather think ewe lambs from the first  
cross may be kept for the purpose of  
producing still higher grades. It

should require but a few years to  
remove all indications of scrubs  
from the farms and ranges. This

can be done by the judicious use of  
pure-bred rams produced and dis-  
seminated from the pure flocks al-

ready existing.

THE DUST BATH.

We read a good deal about the  
dust bath for poultry, but did you

ever notice how your fowls delight  
in rolling in the moist, cool earth  
after a shower? They avoid the

dirt that is real wet or muddy, but  
select a sunny exposure where the  
soil is loose from recent scratching

and prepare a place for a bath by  
mixing the wet upper crusts of dirt  
with the dust or dryer earth below.

until it is all in a moist crumbly  
mass, then they roll from side to  
side and work it through their

feathers. Fowls prefer the slightly  
moist earth to that which is very  
dry or dusty. Those who have a

doubt about this can convince them-  
selves by taking a box of the same  
size as that containing the dry dust

bath, place it by the side of the  
other, fill with moist, soft, crumbly

Horses that are kept in a stable  
continually should be supplied about  
once a week with sod—roots, dirt

and all.

See that the mangers are sweet  
and clean and the water is pure.

No horse will eat well that does  
not drink well, and the water and  
drinking vessels must be of the

purest and cleanest.

It costs no more to keep a horse  
fat and healthy than to keep him  
lean and heart-broken, and it makes

your credit better.

Don't turn the colts to pasture un-  
til you have looked them over care-  
fully. If from any cause they have

become lousy dust Persian insect  
powder in the hair thoroughly. This  
should be repeated two or three

times. It is perfectly safe and sure.

DAIRY AND STOCK.

The sheep is the great weed killer.  
Keep the harness in good repair.

It is a good plan to have on hand a  
number of snaps, buckles, cockeyes  
and other odd pieces for use in case

of accident. This may save a trip  
to town when you cannot afford the

time to go.

Clean all foul litter out of the  
sheds, and brush the sides and ceil-  
ings clean of all cobwebs and dust.

Leave the windows and doors open  
and let the pure breath of summer

in, bringing wholesomeness and  
freshness on its wing.

Stock is now out to pasture, but  
it does not follow that we do not

need to do anything more than let  
the bars down and drive the cattle  
out. If ever cows needed extra care

it is when they first go from the  
barn. We ought to keep up the  
grain ration for some time, and be

sure there is a good supply of pure  
water.

TEND THE GRASS.

The foundation of farming is grass.  
and in order to be successful the far-  
mer should never omit grass from

his rotation. A good sod to turn  
under, at least every four years, will  
make the farm more profitable, and

will be really worth to the farmer in  
the benefits imparted to the soil  
more than the value of the grass for

hay or pasturage. When putting in  
a grass crop in the spring the care-  
ful preparation of the soil should be

the main object. An application of  
fertilizer, to be harrowed in, will be  
worth more to the grass than at

any later stage. Get a good start  
and the grass will take care of it-  
self.

SIZE OF THE BEEF TRUST

ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE  
INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO.

Ownership of Refrigerator Cars  
Gives It Great Power  
Over Railways.

The strength of the Beef Trust in  
dealing with the railroads lies in  
the refrigerator car. Refrigerator

cars are expensive. There are many  
trunk lines of railroad running east  
from Chicago, and no one of them

could afford to build and own en-  
ough refrigerators to carry the out-  
put of the big packing houses. The

leading packers built the cars for  
themselves, and having the cars  
were able to ship by what line they

liked, and charge the railroads a  
stiff price for the rent of the cars.

Competition was found to be a use-  
ful means of keeping down freight  
rates, and the packers used it freely.

To-day more than 20,000 refrig-  
erators are in use carrying meat pro-  
ducts from Chicago, and nearly all

of these belong to the pioneers in  
the field—the Big Six. Armour and  
Company own more than 10,000 of

them. Lipton, the Anglo-American,

meat. The value of the manufac-  
tured product is incalculable.

EXPRESS SCHEDULE.

To-day the cattle, sheep, and hogs  
travel Chicagoward at express sched-  
ule in "palace stock cars," and it

is no remarkable achievement for a  
man to land a herd of 2,000 ani-  
mals in the yards in a single day,

so that they may be disposed of at  
once at "the top of the market."

The old way of sending in cattle  
and taking the best price obtainable  
has passed. To-day the farmer

watches the price of beef, and when  
it goes up rushes his cattle at limited  
train speed to the yards and sells

out before the drop comes.

For the handling of these cattle  
the original 300 acres have increased  
to 500, 450 of which is paved, most

of it with brick. In these clean,  
brick-paved pens (which number 13,-  
000) there are 25 miles of water

trough. There are 250 miles of rail-  
road track in the yards, four miles  
of unloading platform with chutes,

25 miles of streets, 90 miles of wa-  
ter, and fifty of sewer pipe, 10,000  
hydrants, and a waterworks having

six artesian wells running down 2,-  
250 feet into the earth, and supply-  
ing 6,000,000 gallons of water a

day.

LAST YEAR'S OUTPUT.

The aggregate packing houses of  
the stockyards district shipped away  
from Chicago last year more than a

billion pounds of dressed beef and a  
half-million pounds of lard, 200,000  
barrels of mess pork, 800,000

pounds of other pork meats. They  
packed 1,724,776 cattle and nearly  
8,000,000 hogs.

It is customary to indicate the  
magnitude of Chicago's meat indus-  
tries by saying that the "Big Six,"

against which the Government is  
proceeding, and the one other hun-  
dred firms doing business in Chicago

stockyards, employ there 40,000  
men, to whom they pay an annual  
wage of \$30,000,000; that the

stockyards company employs more  
than a thousand other men, and  
that 1,500 clerks are engaged in the

business of the exchange, in the  
buying and selling of cattle, and  
similar operations. But when you

consider those who are engaged in  
raising cattle, hogs, and sheep, in  
growing the corn on which they are

fattened, in transporting them from  
the range to the farm and from  
farm to market, and feeding and

caring for them there, in buying and  
selling them, handling the almost in-  
finite by-products and managing the

intricate business of placing the  
dressed beef and the cured meat in  
the hands of the consumers, the 40,-  
000 men seem only a handful and

the \$30,000,000 a bagatelle.

WALL PAPER FROM OLD SHOES.

Old shoes are not waste from the  
standpoint of modern industry. After  
they have done their service and are

discarded by the first wearers, a  
second-hand dealer restores the worn  
shoes to something like their former

appearance, and they are sold  
again, to be worn a little by the  
poorer classes. When the shoes are

finally discarded by them, they are  
still good for various purposes. In  
France such shoes are bought up in

quantities by rag-dealers and sold to  
factories, where the shoes are first  
taken apart and submitted to long

processes, which turn them into  
paste, from which the material is  
transformed into an imitation leath-  
er, appearing very much like the finest

mooroc. Upon this material  
stylish designs are stamped, and  
wall-papers, trunk coverings, and

similar articles are manufactured  
from it.

AUDIBLE RAILWAY SIGNALS.



become mothers. Among civilized peoples eccentricity has been known to afford analysis, if solitary, examples; as in case of a wife of a Viennese doctor, who, having on the eve of the originally fixed for her marriage, been stricken with smallpox, had completely destroyed her good looks, became a bride only on condition that she might ever by day wear a thick veil. This stipulation, however, she herself afterwards indulged in.

#### A CURIOUS MARRIAGE

A few years since celebrated in Russian province of Simbirsk, a bride, who, by withdrawing herself entirely from the world, had gained a reputation for great sanctity, bestowed her hand upon an antic of equal fame. The couple never previously seen each other nor did they when the priest made them one; for after the money, in which they took part divided, they separated, never to meet again.

Most singular was the wedding, at which the bride wore a silk kerchief wrapped closely round her face, that took place in the church in a northern district of London. To save her from ruin she had consented to marry a rich man, whom she repelled with aversion, on the stipulation that he should never behold when she had become his wife. At the ceremony she returned to her parents' house, which, however, husband, through the good offices of friends, persuaded her to do for his own.

The widow, whose husband had had misfortune to be blind, was left in second marriage by a to-do citizen of Leeds. She, ever, rejected his addresses, and his demanding a reason averred she could on no account permit him to exercise a privilege that had been enjoyed by her first co-viz: that of looking upon her. Her lover fell in with her or, and so obstinate did she become when his wife that more than six months elapsed ere he could induce her to remove the thick veil which since her wedding she had hidden her features.

#### DECEIVED HIMSELF FOR LOVE.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century there appeared at Brunswick, in Prussia, an impostor, named Mac-Zoller, who, giving herself out to be inspired, invariably wore a crown when among her followers—of whom she had many—lost, as she ended, the divine effulgence that issued from her countenance did strike them dead. A number died in her pretensions, among others a rich old farmer, who went to his folly as to ask her hand in marriage.

Heath to forego a wealthy husband, and at the same time unwilling to confess to a gross imposture, advanced the fact that he must, her husband, sooner or later believe the splendor of her face, and consequently perish miserably. The, however, as doubtless she intended, still pressed his suit, and, her urging that she dare not murder on her conscience, decided himself of sight that he qualified for her husband. Soon afterwards Zoller, now that her ridiculous assumptions were in no danger of exposure, espoused her fatuwooder, who to the day of his death believed that he had been provisionally favored.

#### COLLECTION OF BRAINS.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine has collected of 2,200 brains, carefully prepared and catalogued. It is the result of thirty years of painstaking investigation, and is declared the most eminent among French efforts to be an invaluable basis for advancement of neurologic studies.

dust bath for poultry, but did you ever notice how your fowls delight in rolling in the moist, cool earth after a shower? They avoid the dirt that is real wet or muddy, but select a sunny exposure where the soil is loose from recent scratching and prepare a place for a bath by mixing the wet upper crusts of dirt with the dust or dryer earth below, until it is all in a moist crumbly mass, then they roll from side to side and work it through their feathers. Fowls prefer the slightly moist earth to that which is very dry or dusty. Those who have a doubt about this can convince themselves by taking a box of the same size as that containing the dry dust bath, place it by the side of the other, fill with moist, soft, crumbly earth, fresh dug and see which your hens work in. A box of this crumbly dirt kept in the room where the setting hens are, is an excellent thing, and it should be sprinkled with water occasionally, not so as to make it wet or muddy, but just moist as it would be if freely dug up.

Throw in a large piece of sod or dirt to the brooder chicks and see how the little things will pick and dig it apart, then wallow in the moist dirt. Give the hens with their broods all the liberty possible where they can have access to side hills and other places where the soil is crumbly and moist.

Don't allow the little chicks to go without examination for lice, even if they were hatched in an incubator. If you do not keep the upper hand of the lice they will very soon get the upper hand of you. There is no sure and final cure for them.

#### LABEL SPRAYING POISONS.

The adage "familiarity breeds contempt," is perhaps not better illustrated than in the carelessness exhibited in the handling of poisons by the general farmer. With all poisons, the following rules should be rigidly enforced in both household and the work room of the farm: Always keep poisons under lock and key. Never keep poisons in paper packages, but always store in wooden, glass or metal receptacles. Always use the same form of receptacle for poisons. In this way the mere sight and touch of the can or jar will mean poison. Never allow poisons in the same part of the house where materials for kitchen or table use are kept.

In addition to the name of the substance kept in a receptacle, paste on a label, printed in large red letters, poison. A dozen of these may be obtained at the drug store for a few cents, perhaps, for the asking. When buying poison always find out what the antidotes are, so as to be prepared to treat a case of poisoning should one occur. Upon each receptacle paste the word antidote in large black letters and underneath it give the simplest remedies in the simplest and fewest words consistent with clearness.

#### HORSE TALK.

Increase the grain ration of the working team and feed old bright hay.

All horses in work should be in the bloom of health. This is indicated by the coat, action and countenance.

With proper care they should never be otherwise, and when they are it is a loss to the owner.

Do not overlook the feeding value of bright clover hay. It should be cured properly and not allowed to get overripe. Properly fed it is preferable to timothy.

Plan to fill your barns with next year, and give it an intelligent trial. Flaxseed jelly, made by pouring boiling water on whole flaxseed and letting it jell, is a most valuable addition to the ration. A half-pint once or twice a day will work wonders in a horse's condition.

Cars are expensive. There are many trunk lines of railroad running east from Chicago, and no one of them could afford to build and own enough refrigerators to carry the output of the big packing houses. The leading packers built the cars for themselves, and having the cars were able to ship by what line they liked, and charge the railroads a stiff price for the rent of the cars. Competition was found to be a useful means of keeping down freight rates, and the packers used it freely.

To-day more than 20,000 refrigerators are in use carrying meat products from Chicago, and nearly all of these belong to the pioneers in the field—the Big Six. Armour and Company own more than 10,000 of them. Lipton, the Anglo-American, Hammond, Libby—each concern has its own. There are others owned by the railroads and by the smaller houses, and by special companies, which accommodate those who have not cars of their own. There are more than 100 firms engaged in the business of packing meat about the Union Stock Yards, though the six big ones have the bulk of the business.

#### CHICAGO'S GREAT INDUSTRY

Thus it is that of all the beef slaughtered in the United States, more than 40 per cent.—nearly half, in fact—is killed in the packing houses about the Chicago stock yards. In 1901 more than 3,000,000 cattle were shipped thither from every State in the Union, and of these nearly two-thirds—a little less than 2,000,000—were slaughtered and dressed in the yards. Eight million hogs of 22,000,000 killed in the whole country and 4,000,000 sheep shared their fate, as did nearly 200,000 calves. A single railroad brought 67,000 car loads and others nearly as many each.

These millions were not the lank, long-horned Texas cattle that formerly met their death in Chicago, but blooded stock, mostly hornless, though numbering many fancy Short-horns, and they reached the yards fat and sleek from the feeding farms of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and, in fact, from nearly every part of the country.

#### PART CORN-STATES PLAY.

Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas raise corn by millions of bushels. The greater part of that corn they feed to the cattle from the grazing country. And in the dressing and shipping of beef at Chicago centers the labor of not only the herders of Texas and the short-grass country—all of Western Kansas and Nebraska—but the corn raisers as well, who form middlemen between the plainmen and the packers.

The farmers are swiftly learning that corn in the shape of good beef is worth more than corn on the cob. So, not only from the West, but from the South and even from the East, fancy cattle go to Chicago. It is not uncommon for a blooded cow or bull to bring \$2,000 at the stock yards. Farmers who ten years ago had not a beef animal on their ground now number their herds by hundreds, and have found that a small herd of fancy stock can be raised and marketed profitably where the longhorn of happy memory would have been an utter failure.

#### \$6,000,000,000 WORTH

This meat trade of the country centers not only in Chicago, but in a restricted area in that city in the old town of Lake. In that area, where last year 40 per cent. of the cattle and a third of the hogs of the country were marketed, there has been a stockyard for thirty-seven years. In that period the value of the stock that has been marketed there has aggregated the stupendous sum of more than six billion dollars (\$6,000,000,000), and that is merely the raw material that has come there to be manufactured into

mer appearance, and they are sold again, to be worn a little by the poorer classes. When the shoes are finally discarded by them, they are still good for various purposes. In France such shoes are bought up in quantities by rag-dealers and sold to factories, where the shoes are first taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into an imitation leather, appearing very much like the finest morocco. Upon this material stylish designs are stamped, and wall-papers, trunk coverings, and similar articles are manufactured from it.

#### AUDIBLE RAILWAY SIGNALS.

The Northern of France Railway makes use of a system of audible signals to indicate when the distant signal is at caution. Between the rails is placed an insulated brass plank about 6 feet 6 inches long. This is so arranged that when the distant is at caution a wire brush fitted to the engine passes in contact with the plank, and operates a whistle in the cab. This requires the fitting of each distant signal with the necessary batteries and their upkeep, as well as the engines themselves; but they do not seem to find this very much, and are quite satisfied with the system.

#### LUXURIOUS HANSOMS.

A compendious hansom cab has just put in an appearance on the London streets. In addition to the most puffy padding, it is fitted with a velvet hat pad, a clothes brush, an electric light which can be switched on by the fare, and a tube ending in an india-rubber ball, which when squeezed, blows a whistle in the cabman's ear.

#### PROOF OF A REAL LADY.

Little Miss Muggs (laughingly): "Your mother ain't no lady."  
Little Miss Freckles: "Why ain't she?"

Little Miss Muggs: "I've seen her pouring hot water from the kettle into a big pan, and she had an apron on, too. She's no lady. A lady would rather eat off dirty plates than wash 'em herself. So there!"

She: "When you go to ask papa the first thing he will do will be to accuse you of seeking my hand merely to become his son-in-law." He: "Yes? And then—?" "And then you must agree with him. He's a lot prouder of himself than he is of me."

Merritt: "Do you think your sister cares for me?" Little Johnny: "I'd rather bet my money on the other young man that calls." Merritt: "What makes you think he has a better chance than I have?" Little Johnny: "Ma told me not to go near the drawing-room when he called."

Sister: "Oh, Bob, that Dr. Scrimp is a mean little fellow." Brother: "What's up with him?" Sister: "You know he attended me when I was ill. Well, he began to call regularly after that for another reason—till at last he proposed and I rejected him. And now he has charged all those love-sick calls as professional visits!"

Little Tommy and his younger sister were going to bed without a light. They had just reached the bottom of the stairs, when Tommy, after vainly endeavoring to pierce the darkness, turned round and asked: "Ma, is it polite for a gentleman to precede a lady when they have to walk in single file?" "No, my son," replied the mother, "the lady should always take the lead." "I thought so," said Tommy, delightedly; "go ahead, Sue."



# CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or  
Gentility  
Vs.  
Nobility of Soul.

## CHAPTER XX.

Frank Harcourt had said to himself that he would go back to town upon the following day, believing that to go back to town would be the wisest thing that he could do; and yet, when the next day came, it found him still at Woodlands. Perhaps he had not the courage to attempt so speedy and unexpected a departure—to take a step that would arouse a hundred questions and conjectures. "I shall feel rather like a fool if I run away," he even said to himself. "If a man is always to take to his heels whenever he comes within sight of temptation, he is likely to have an active time of it."

Was he to pass another day without speaking to her? He vowed to himself suddenly that he would not; he would be careful; he would permit himself no repetition of the folly of Sunday, but he would go to the house and call on Mrs. Trelawney, and—enjoy the delight at least of looking again at Dorcas. It was nearly three o'clock then. He should find Letty at home, he knew, for she was at home always; but, as he approached the house, he began to vex himself with fears of missing Dorcas. On a fine day like this she was most likely to be out, he told himself; and so indeed it proved, for Letty, as she came into the room, greeted him with an exclamation of regret.

"Oh! I am so sorry, but Dorcas has gone to spend the afternoon at Mrs. Gibson's," she said.

"Has she? That is just my luck, you see," Frank answered, in a tone of vexation. "I have been looking for her all the morning, hoping she might be coming to skate."

"No; she skated a little yesterday, but she did not care about going back again to-day—in fact, I don't think she had anybody to go with," said Letty innocently.

"I wonder if she would have gone with me!" cried the young man, with a sudden impulse, his prudent resolves in an instant gone to the winds.

"I am sure she would," said Letty. "Do you think she would go with me if I came for her to-morrow?"

"I should think she would like it very much."

"Then, Mrs. Trelawney"—eagerly—"will you tell her I will call for her? At what hour shall I come? At eleven o'clock?"

"I think eleven o'clock would do very nicely. She will enjoy it, I am sure, so much," said Letty gratefully, delighted to have secured a pleasure for her darling.

"I daresay I shall get into hot water about this—but I'm hanged if I care!" he said impetuously to himself, with most reprehensible recklessness, as he walked rapidly along the frost-bound road to Woodlands.

And he was so unwisely elated that he almost laughed aloud as he pictured to himself the effect that would be produced at Woodlands to-morrow when he should announce his intention of forsaking the company of his two fair friends there for that of Dorcas Trelawney.

But, as it turned out, he was spared either the pain or the pleasure of making this announcement, for when he came down to breakfast next morning, he found upon his plate on the table a little note, bearing his name upon it, in a handwriting that he did not know, indeed, but that some instinct told him in a moment

I mean I am wrong in part of it. But still—I have been thinking, and I see it has been a mistake"—and then her voice began to tremble a little—"I see it has been a mistake in us to try to meet together again now in anything like the same way in which we did when you were here long ago. We were both children then, and our different positions did not matter, you know. But now we cannot meet any longer as if we were equals, when in reality we are not equals. I mean socially," she said, with a little touch of pride. "We cannot be friends when the people you live amongst look down upon me."

"What have you to do with the people I live amongst?" he answered hotly. "The color had come to his face: his position was a painful one. He could neither deny what she had said, nor assent to it; for how could he deny it when it was so nearly true? and how could he assent to it when assent meant separation from her? "You may be very certain that I do not care a straw for what the Warburtons think!"

"Yes—but you care for what your mother thinks," she said, in a low voice.

And then he was confused for a second or two, and she saw his confusion.

"Of course I care for what my mother thinks," he answered hastily after that momentary silence—"but what has that to do with your argument? There is nobody—nobody in the world—who would appreciate you more than my mother—if she knew you."

It was certainly hard for him that he could not say to her, "My mother is not like the Warburtons. I have but to speak a word to her, and she will come to see you." He had scarcely ever in his life longed to say anything more than he longed to say this, and yet he could not do it. All he could do was to ask her presently not to make him suffer for the prejudices of other people. "What they say I have nothing to do with; what they think I don't care a straw for. But I care for you and your mother, and if you are to turn your backs upon me, I'll never come back to Shepton again!" he exclaimed.

"We don't turn our backs upon you. It is not likely we should do that," she said.

"What else do you call it when you write me such a note as you did last night?"

"I wrote what I did last night because"—with a little quiver—"because I thought it would be a relief to you to turn your back upon me."

"What an opinion to have of me!"

"I thought you had heard that story about mamma since you were here on Sunday."

"I know what made you think that. You thought it because I did not speak to you when we were all skating. Yes, and that is how people get misjudged!" cried the young man in a burst of indignation. "If you knew the truth, and what it was that really kept me from coming to you—" And then suddenly he broke off his sentence, with his face on fire.

"You would have spoken to me, I think, if you had not been with Miss Warburton," Dorcas said, very quietly, after a moment or two's

## CAVE DWELLERS IN CHINA.

A Large Number on the Hill Slopes Along the Yellow River.

The fact has escaped attention until recently that there are many cave dwellers along a part of the Hoang Ho or Yellow River. It happens that they are found on that part of the river where the bridge on the railroad which is to connect Peking with Hankow on the Yangtse is to be built; and Mr. August Slosse, a Belgian engineer who lived among them for six months while making studies for the railroad in that region, has been telling some facts about the troglodytes.

Along the bank of the river the people live in clay huts, but higher up, among the hills, only a short distance from the stream, they make for themselves permanent habitations dug in the hillsides. There are many villages of these caves, not only the habitations, but also the temples, the shops and the storehouses for grain being nothing more than these dark artificial caves.

Many of the caves are about nine feet high, ten or twelve feet in width and have a depth of fifty to sixty feet. They are dark and gloomy abodes, but the people who live in them think they are much preferable to the clay huts in which their neighbors live on the river bank. No adornment of the interior is attempted, excepting in the temples, whose walls are whitewashed and covered with rude paintings in lively colors, that, under the bright light which is constantly burning, gives these sacred rooms quite a gaudy appearance.

The only particular advantage the underground rooms seem to have is that they are cool in summer and warm in winter. The inhabitants are gentle and even timid; and Mr. Slosse said that being unaccustomed to seeing whites, they almost invariably disappeared into their caves when they saw any of his party approaching. It was curious to see them at a distance working in their little fields above or below their dwellings, only to find not a soul in sight upon nearer approach. They would all mysteriously sink into the ground and apparently there was no human beings for a mile around, though undoubtedly there were thousands of the troglodytes in their burrows listening at their doors for the footfalls of the intruding strangers.

## RESOURCES OF THE FLAG.

Statistical Table Showing the Strength of Britain's Army.

Now that the war in South Africa is finished, it has been considered advisable to take a look at the resources of the old flag and find out what portion of the regular army was required for the task. Taking the army state for the first day of June, 1902, we find that there were exclusive of depots, 2 regiments of Life Guards, both in England; 1 regiment Royal Horse Guards, in England; 7 regiments of Dragoon Guards, 5 in South Africa; 21 regiments of Dragoons, Hussars, Lancers, 16 in South Africa; 10 battalions of Foot Guards, 6 in South Africa; 156 battalions of Infantry, 78 in South Africa; of the 197 regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry 105 were in South Africa; 28 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 7 in South Africa; 151 batteries of Royal Field Artillery, 39 in South Africa; 10 batteries of Mountain Artillery, 2 in South Africa; 105 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 7 in South Africa; 76 units of Royal Engineers, 23 in South Africa; 66 companies of Army Service Corps, 41 in South Africa; 23 companies of Army Ordnance Corps, 9 in South Africa.

## CORONETS FOR MILL GIRL.

REMARKABLE COURTSHIPS AND MARRIAGES.

Real Life Nouvelles in Which Factory Maids Married Dukes and Millionaires.

There is at least one peeress in the realm, Lady Dudley, to wit, who has risen from the rank of shop girl to her present social eminence. True, she bore prior to her marriage the name of Gurney, one of the most ancient in Norfolk. The future Countess' father, however, met with business reverses, resigned his partnership in the Gurney bank, and surrendered all his possessions for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Gurney opened a millinery establishment in London, but met with scant success, her two daughters, who acted as assistants, ultimately becoming saleswomen in the shop of the modiste, Madame Elise, says *Persson's Weekly*.

The fame of the "beautiful Miss Gurney," as they got to be called, spread abroad, and in the end both of them contracted alliances which raised them to even higher social positions than that which they had forfeited through no fault of their own. Rachael, the elder, married young Lord Dudley, mine-owner and millionaire, landlord of thirty thousand acres, and patron of thirty-two livings, with estates in Jamaica, two splendid country houses, and a palatial residence in Carlton Gardens. Laura, the other sister, now Lady Troubridge, and cuts a conspicuous figure in the smartest London Society.

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of that city. It was on a tempestuous night in the winter of 1899 that Mr. Holwick stopped to look at a diamond pendant, exposed for sale in a jeweller's shop, which was also a pawnbroker's. At the same moment a poorly-dressed, young woman wearing a shawl over her shoulder entered the door leading to the pledge department.

A minute or so later she reappeared without her shawl, but with a trifle of money tightly clasped in one of her hands. At the same moment she was approached with a request for alms by a ragged and shoeless urchin, whose wan face bore only too plainly his story of hunger and privation. Without hesitating an instant the girl ran into a nearby baker's shop, bought a loaf, and pulling off the top gave it to the child. Then, wrapping the remainder in her apron, she hurried away through the rain and darkness.

Struck by the pathos of the incident, the rich mill-owner followed the young woman at a distance found out where she lived, and caused inquiries to be made. He discovered that the girl's father had been thrown out of work many months previously through no fault of his own, and that, having lost his daughter's scant earnings to depend upon, the family was on the verge of destitution. A situation was found for the former, and the latter became, after a brief courtship, Mrs. John Holwick. She was married, at the request of her husband in the dress in which she was attended when first he saw her, and other head and shoulders she wore, a lien of a bridal-veil, the identical shawl, the pledging of which had directly brought about her happiness and his.

## A ROMANTIC COURTSHIP.

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lands. And he was so unwisely elated that he almost laughed aloud as he pictured to himself the effect that would be produced at Woodlands to-morrow when he should announce his intention of forsaking the company of his two fair friends there for that of Dorcas Trelawney.

But, as it turned out, he was spared either the pain or the pleasure of making this announcement, for when he came down to breakfast next morning, he found upon his plate on the table a little note, bearing his name upon it, in a handwriting that he did not know, indeed, but that some instinct told him in a moment was Miss Trelawney's.

It had happened, unfortunately for him, on this special morning, that he was the last to enter the breakfast room; the rest of the family were all assembled when he sat down in his place, and every feminine eye in the room (as he was guiltily aware) was on him, either openly or furtively, as he took his letter up.

It was a very short note, and it was as cold as the winter morning.

"Dear Mr. Harcourt"—Dorcas had written—"Mamma was mistaken when she thought that I should like to skate to-morrow. As I have no intention of skating again, please do not trouble yourself to come and fetch me." That was the whole; and she signed herself—"Truly yours, Dorcas Trelawney."

He made up his mind without almost a moment's hesitation, that he would go and ask Dorcas for an explanation of her letter. Its tone had disturbed and puzzled him, and to go to her, and ask her what she meant by it, seemed the only natural and straightforward thing to do. So, half perplexed and half angry, he presented himself at eleven o'clock, in spite of Dorcas' injunction, at the Trelawney's door.

It was Dorcas alone whom he wanted to see, so he asked for her when the servant let him in, and a minute after he had been shown into the drawing-room she came to him there. She came rather quickly, in a vexed way. She did not think that he had not come in spite of her letter, but she thought that he had somehow failed to receive her letter, and she was annoyed, because now she saw she should have to tell him in words (which are often so far from easy to speak, especially when you are not sure of your own desire to utter them) what she had been flattering herself for the last few hours that she had told him already so very neatly and effectually on paper.

"I wrote to prevent you from taking the trouble of coming," she said. "And why did you not want me to come?" he instantly demanded.

"I think you understand, though you will not allow that you do," she said sadly.

"Upon my word, I do not!"

"No?"

"No—a thousand times over!"

"Well, I only mean this: I think that something you have heard about as since Sunday—something you have heard about—mamma"—with a drop in her voice, and a sudden tenderness—"has made you ashamed."

And then a lump came into her throat, and she stopped.

"I don't quite understand you," he said. He felt intensely sorry for the girl, into whose face the color had flushed hotly. He began to speak quickly and eagerly. "I don't quite understand you, but if you mean anything about your mother's marriage, then you are utterly wrong in what you think, for I have known that always."

"You have?" she said, with quick surprise.

"Most certainly I have."

"Of course I believe what you say," she answered, after a few moments' pause; "and, as that is so, I am wrong in what I thought. At least,

story about mamma since you were here on Sunday."

"I know what made you think that. You thought it because I did not speak to you when we were all skating. Yes, and that is how people get misjudged!" cried the young man in a burst of indignation. "If you knew the truth, and what it was that really kept me from coming to you—" And then suddenly he broke off his sentence, with his face on fire.

"You would have spoken to me, I think, if you had not been with Miss Warburton," Dorcas said, very quietly, after a moment or two's silence.

"Dorcas, I am not ashamed of you!" the young man cried. "I could not leave Maud alone yesterday—you know I could not. But what has that to do with it? Ashamed of you!" he repeated hurriedly. "Did it look much like being ashamed of you to ask you to come to-day and skate with me, before them all?"

"You did not ask me to do that of your own will. It was mamma who got you to do it. She told me."

"You thought that I did not, and that I do not care to be with you?" "I thought, and I think still,"—and then she raised her head, and there came a little quiver in her voice—"that you would rather not have other people know that you are on intimate terms with any of us."

"Dorcas!" he cried. "You will simply drive me wild if you go on treating me like this," he said. "You see how much power you have to pain me, and so you use your power—and it is not generous."

"What is not generous? To tell you what I believe to be the truth? I think it is far better to be honest," she said quickly, "than to pretend that you do not understand."

"If I told the whole truth to you at this moment, you would see whether you had been understanding hitherto or not."

And then the blood sprang up into Frank Harcourt's face again, and the words he did not want, or at least did not dare, to speak, leapt so very close to his lips that he started to his feet, and went to another part of the room, and turned his back upon her that he might not utter them.

Was the girl herself glad or sorry when he left her? "When will you let me come again?" he said to her, as he was bidding her good-bye at the hall door; but she only shook her head.

Throughout all the rest of the day she could not keep from thinking of him. She tried not to do it, and yet, try as she would, his words and looks and tones came back to her.

"Was I hard on him—as he said?" she began to ask herself. "He was so good to me, and I think I never let him see that I cared for his goodness. Perhaps he has gone away believing that I meant to reproach him—and I never meant to reproach him. Would I not have gone with him gladly to-day if I had only thought of my own pleasure? But I let him go away, and never told him that I cared—and now, perhaps, he will not come back any more—and he will never know."

What was it that he would never know? The girl broke off her sentence there, and sat looking a little sadly into the fire in silence, with her hands clasped on her knees.

(To Be Continued.)

Unique properties are possessed by the River Tinto, in Spain. It petrifies the sand of its bed, and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

ers, 16 in South Africa; 10 battalions of Foot Guards, 6 in South Africa; 156 battalions of Infantry, 78 in South Africa; of the 197 regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry 105 were in South Africa; 28 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 7 in South Africa; 151 batteries of Royal Field Artillery, 39 in South Africa; 10 batteries of Mountain Artillery, 2 in South Africa; 105 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 7 in South Africa; 76 units of Royal Engineers, 23 in South Africa; 66 companies of Army Service Corps, 41 in South Africa; 23 companies of Army Ordnance Corps, 9 in South Africa.

It will be easily seen that the artillery was not in this to any extent, but what was there kept up the record of the corps. It is made up of a class of men who always surrender when the last man is dying at the trail of the gun. During this war a gunner was asked how he came to get the Victoria Cross. His answer was, "Because there was not another man left to give it to."

It will be noticed that the Army Service Corps furnished the largest percentage, which shows the great strain that comes on a transport corps. The transportation of rations for man and horse is the whole secret of success, or failure of an army. Out of 656 units of all arms 233 were in South Africa, leaving 423, or nearly double the forces in South Africa, for home, India and colonial duties. To this may be added the militia and volunteers of Great Britain and Ireland, also the very large native army in India, and the militia and volunteers of Canada, Australia and other colonies.

So that, taking all things into consideration, the army of the old flag was not so badly taxed as some have imagined. Another quarter of a million of men could have gone into some other quarter of the world had it been necessary. But it is to be hoped that very many years will have rolled by before such a force is required again.

## PUTS SALT INTO LUNGS.

### A Chicago Doctor's Remedy for Pneumonia.

After experimenting for several months, Dr. W. Byron Coakley, of Chicago, has discovered, he believes, a method of curing pneumonia by means of sodium chloride. He uses an instrument invented by himself, called the "organometer." This overcomes all objections to the use of a liquid injection, he explains, in that it reaches the diseased portion of the lungs without any injury to those organs. It does this by the use of a fine gold needle that punctures the lungs and spreads the solution. When the lungs have been reached the sodium chloride is pumped into them and takes immediate effect.

The heated solution, when it reaches the bacteria, the physician explains, first inhibits their growth and then destroys them, the salt acting all the time as an antiseptic of an effective type.

After the salt solution cools to the body temperature, it is absorbed into the blood and does not clog up the lungs. In doing this it protects the red corpuscles against destruction by the poison of pneumonia and its accumulation of carbon oxide. When Dr. Coakley read a paper explaining his treatment before the American Medical Society it created a furore among the physicians, and was attacked by many physicians, but also found a number of defenders.

Nine men constitute a jury in Mexico, and a majority gives the verdict. If the jury is unanimous there is no appeal.

of his own, and that, having of his daughter's scant earnings to depend upon, the family was on the verge of destitution. A situation was found for the former, and latter became, after a brief courtship, Mrs. John Holwick. She was married, at the request of her husband in the dress in which she was a maid when first he saw her, and her head and shoulders she wore lieu of a bridal veil, the iden shawl, the pledging of which had directly brought about her happiness.

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The true founder of the great of "the Crossleys, of Halifax," famous Yorkshire millionaire fan whose mills at Dean Clough find employment for from eight to ten thousand hands, was a domestic servant named Martha Turner, who never, prior to her marriage, "known what it was to earn a six pounds a year wages."

The story of her courtship, as by herself, is more strikingly romantic in its very simplicity anything evolved from the brain of a novelist or of a poet. "When I went to the farmyard gate one evening she says, 'there was a young standing there who asked me if I wanted a sweetheart. I answered, 'Not I, marry! I want no such hearts!' And I went indoors."

"Afterwards I saw the same young man hanging about frequently, I did not speak to him. One day I received a love-letter from him did not answer it, but I could help looking somewhat more kindly at him when next I saw him. I saw several other suitors, but none so persevering as John Crossley pressed me very much to have. At last he sent me a letter to that a house was vacant in L. George Yard, close to where he employed, and that it was a chance to meet with one so content."

The upshot was they were married. But married life to her did not mean idleness. Far from it! She was at four o'clock in the morning, winter and summer alike, and at loom hours before anyone else awoke; and to the very end of days—she lived to be eighty, and see about her her children's children's children—she took an interest in the vast business which had been built up mainly through her energy and enterprise.

### MRS. VICTOR NELSON.

the wife of the well known diplomat, and one of the most charming ladies in London, was employed prior to her marriage as a shop girl in a big Oxford street establishment. It chanced one day during the opening of the summer that a wee, little maiden of strayed from her mother, and crying silently in a lonely corner the vast emporium. The young saleswoman—Rose Easton—happening by, saw pitied the little waif, and, picking her up, carried her to her own apartment, dried her tears and comforted her.

Mr. Nelson was passing at the time in company with his sister, and witnessed the incident. He had left a widower a year previous with one little girl. "Surely not unnaturally thought, 'this man with the sweet face and pathetic manner would make a mother to my child.' Inquisitively instituted, elicited the fact that the girl was as good as virtuous as she was pretty, an upshot of it all was a quiet wedding at which two tiny toddlers as bridesmaids. One of these, Mr. Nelson's child by his first wife, and the other was the little who had figured as one of the principals in the episode which had



# IRONETS FOR MILL GIRLS

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The fame of the "beautiful Misses Gurney," as they got to be called, spread abroad, and in the end both of them contracted alliances which raised them to even higher social positions than that which they had attained through no fault of their own. Rachael, the elder, married Lord Dudley, mine-owner and millionaire, landlord of thirty thousand acres, and patron of thirteen regiments, with estates in Jamaica, a splendid country house, and a palatial residence in Carlton Gardens. Laura, the other sister, is now Lady Troubridge, and cuts a conspicuous figure in the smartest of the London Society.

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### A ROMANTIC COURTSHIP

The true founder of the greatness of the Crossleys of Halifax, the

the means of bringing about the ceremony.

### FROM "PUB" TO PEERAGE.

The above are but a few among many similar cases in point. Others might be quoted—did space permit—of even a more striking character. The fifth Earl of Essex, for instance, wedded a Paddington tradesman's daughter, whose romantic story is shrouded in the once-popular ditty, "Pretty Polly Perkins, of Paddington Green." Anastasia Robinson, who married the third Earl of Peterborough, was originally an orange-girl.

The late Earl Poulett's first wife was a barmaid, and the claims of her son, who was long an organ-grinder on the streets of London, to the family titles and estates, promise to furnish one of the most remarkable actions-at-law on record.

### RUBBER FROM THE AMAZON.

Quantity Exported Is Growing — Working the Whole Field.

The dense forests of the Amazon, whose rubber producing plants yield the greater part of the world's supply of caoutchouc, have never before been visited by so many rubber hunters as in the past year. Large areas of rubber lands in the far interior, which until recently had never contributed to the supply, are beginning to augment the annual yield of the Amazon basin. As an example of the increasing productivity of the far inland regions, the shipments from Iquitos, at the base of the Andes Mountains, may be mentioned. During the year 1900 the shipments of Iquitos to the Atlantic amounted to 920 tons. A year later the shipments had increased to 1,391 tons or a gain of 50 per cent. in a year. It is predicted that the present year will show a still larger gain and that the upper Amazon and its tributaries, in the course of a few years, will produce as much rubber as the lower river.

At the end of December last the quantity of raw rubber brought into the port of Para from the caoutchouc gathering grounds was nearly one-third greater than in the preceding year. The quantity shipped direct to foreign countries from the Amazon River port of Manaus in 1901 was nearly double that of any earlier year.

At latest accounts there was every possible prospect that the collection of rubber this year would beat the record of 1901. Thirty small steamers in February last left Para and Manaus for the far inland tributaries of the Amazon where a large force of collectors have been busy preparing the year's crop from that part of the field.

### TRAGEDY OF AN INVENTION.

Only the other day there died on Devil's Island, the French Convict Settlement off Cayenne, the man who invented and patented the telegraphic system now universally adopted in France, and known as the multiple transmission system. Victor Nimault, twenty years ago, was an electrical employe of the French Telegraphic Service. In 1871 he discovered and legally protected a system of multiple transmission on which he had been busied for years. Almost coincidentally, a M. Baudot (not an official) invented a somewhat similar apparatus. This M. Baudot being a personal friend of M. Raynaud, the Director of the Telegraphic Department, found favor with that gentleman, and the Baudot system was finally accepted, and universally adopted as the better of the two. Victor Nimault brought actions against M. Baudot and M. Raynaud, and, after losing lawsuit after lawsuit, fired at and mortally wounded M. Raynaud. The

# HON. MICHAEL HERBERT

## BRITAIN'S COMING MAN AT THE U. S. CAPITAL.

A Pen Sketch of the New Ambassador — Fitted for His New Duties.

General satisfaction has been expressed both in England and America over the appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States as successor to the late Lord Pauncefoot. The new ambassador is a highly trained diplomat who has been successful in all the posts he has filled. Quite possibly the most interesting fact in connection with the appointment is that he has an American wife, he having married a daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the banker of New York city, in 1888. It is believed that this marriage will bring him into more intimate and friendly relations with the United States, while it will in no way make him less zealous in looking after the interests of Great Britain. This, of course, is a point of view that Americans fond of "twisting the lion's tail" may not possibly understand. Their idea is that a minister is an aggressive individual with a chip on his shoulder, so to speak, and not a person whose chief business is to further cordial international relations by all honorable means. An English wife for an American ambassador to the Court of St. James would be considered a fatal handicap.

That the British Government should select as its representative the man who has been the acting ambassador to what was once the most important post in the world shows the change that has come over things.

### FOR A LONG TIME

the Paris post was the most important in English eyes of any in Christendom; not because of the great love between the two nations, but because so many delicate and perplexing questions were likely to arise. The U.S. have long been sending their best men to the Court of St. James, but the corresponding post in Washington was not always filled by men of such commanding ability. Lord Pauncefoot's work raised it in importance, and the late ambassador showed what tact, ability and a little touch of democracy could accomplish between nations that had some time been too prone to regard one another with suspicion. In spite of a few demagogues the two great English speaking nations are coming to a better understanding year by year; and, of course, it is of vital importance that both countries be represented by men of tact.

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, C. B., was born in 1857, and is the fourth son of the late Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert. His first diplomatic appointment was charge d'affaires at Washington from 1888 to 1889. He was secretary to the legation at Washington from 1892 to 1893; at The Hague, 1893 to 1894; Constantinople, 1894 to 1897; Rome, 1897 to 1898. In 1898 he was appointed secretary to the British embassy at Paris, his present position there being somewhat curious, for although he holds a minister's rank he has to subordinate himself to Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British ambassador to France. Mr. Herbert's work on the Venezuela commission eminently fits him, according to official belief in Washington and London, for his new duties.

### PERSISTENCE.

The merchant who keeps after business along a plan laid down in the start and stays with his work until he has won the success coveted

# SOME REMARKABLE FEATS

## RECORDS IN QUICK WORK THAT HAVE BEEN BROKEN.

Britain's Naval Building Record Is Undisputed—Fast Work by Farmers.

A spinning mill, five storeys high, and 260 feet in length, which has lately been completed at Mossesgate, near Bolton, has occupied less than a year in building. This, for so large a structure, is a record for England. The mill will accommodate no fewer than 98,000 spindles. In the way, however, of naval building, Britain's record is undisputed. The first-class battleship *Bulwark* was ready for launching within seven months after work had been begun upon her. Within that time 5,500 tons of steel were built into her. The *Bulwark* is 400 feet between perpendiculars, seventy-five feet beam, and displaces 15,000 tons. She was built at Devonport dockyard.

### RECORDS IN COALING.

While on the subject of naval records, mention must be made of two extraordinary coaling feats recently accomplished. There is always wild emulation in this matter between our big warships. Everyone turns to and helps, from the officers downwards. Just a year ago H.M.S. *Mars* took in 1,070 tons of coal at the rate of 203.8 tons per hour. Her best hour's work was 238 tons, or nearly four a minute. But the *Mars* did not hold the coaling record many months. H.M.S. *Prince George*, at Portsmouth, recently got in 1,200 tons at the remarkable average rate of 226 tons an hour.

Last year saw two other amazing pieces of sea work. At the Dover National Harbor Works, one day last summer, no fewer than forty of the gigantic concrete foundation blocks were laid between eight in the morning and five at night. These blocks weigh forty tons apiece, so the amount of stone laid during that day was 1,600 tons. About the same time the enormous dredger *Samson* had an official trial in Brisbane Harbor, and broke the world's record for this kind of work by bringing up 11,000 cubic yards of stuff within sixty minutes.

Mr. Brock possesses many records in his special department. Certainly no other firework manufacturer ever equalled in rapidity a commission which this celebrated pyrotechnist once executed for the Portuguese Government. Thirty-five tons of fireworks were ordered for a display on the Tagus at one month's notice.

To give some idea of the enormous amount of work this implied it may be said that the line of ships on which they were displayed was a mile long, and some of the set pieces were 250 feet long and eighty high. Temporary decks, jury masts, and all sorts of precautions against fire had to be provided. Yet in three weeks all was ready, and the program went off.

### WITHOUT A HITCH.

Farmers can point with pride to some startlingly rapid pieces of work. One man, with the assistance of two "shockers," and using three horses and a six-foot binder, last year cut and bound forty acres of wheat in two days. This record was achieved by an American near Decatur, in Illinois. England's harvesting record belongs to Mr. Prosser, of Erdington, who converted growing wheat into bread within eight hours. A record of this kind is, of course, only possible during an exceptionally dry season. At Blockley, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Oxfordshire, a somewhat similar experiment was successfully carried out last year.

For actual work these achievements

on thrown out of work many months previously through no fault of his own, and that, having only his daughter's scant earnings to depend upon, the family was on the verge of destitution. A situation is found for the former, and the latter became, after a brief courtship, Mrs. John Holwick. She was married, at the request of her husband, in the dress in which she was attending first he saw her, and over her head and shoulders she wore, in place of a bridal-veil, the identical awl, the pledging of which had indirectly brought about her happiness.

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the topic of this communication. Victor Nimault, twenty years ago, was an electrical employee of the French Telegraphic Service. In 1871 he discovered and legally protected a system of multiple transmission on which he had been busied for years. Almost coincidentally, a M. Baudot (not an official) invented a somewhat similar apparatus. This M. Baudot being a personal friend of M. Raynaud, the Director of the Telegraphic Department, found favor with that gentleman, and the Baudot system was finally accepted, and universally adopted as the better of the two. Victor Nimault brought actions against M. Baudot and M. Raynaud, and after losing lawsuit after lawsuit, fired at and mortally wounded M. Raynaud. The unhappy inventor was tried, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and in due course was sent out to Cayenne. Twenty years having elapsed, he was recently pardoned by President Loubet. A subscription made by his friends in France left by the same boat which took out his pardon. But it arrived too late, for Victor Nimault, who had been ill for some time, died the day before port was made. The irony of it all is that poor Nimault's system has been in use in France for many years now; for, after he was sentenced, it was found to be preferable to the one adopted and approved by Raynaud, the then Director of the Telegraphic Department.

#### MAKING IT PAY.

The good of advertising is in the way it is done. The wisdom of the merchant is shown by his action in handling the various branches of his business. The way to accomplish it is to go after a thing in the way that most certainly promises the result. Whether it is advertising in itself, or the conducting of the other business features of the establishment, it must be done with care, determination and intelligence. There are reasons why business will not come to some men. It is because they repel business. There are reasons why business will come to others. It is because they know how to make that business pay. After carefully considering all the features of the business it is advisable to get the best ones incorporated in the work in hand. In advertising make the most of the points which will insure business success. Make the statements so clear and forceful that there won't be any doubt about the results. Say what is meant and say it in a way that customers will know what is meant. Put value into the announcements so that value may come from them. The early start on any campaign is the best reason for expecting sure results. The push which gives to the business its life will also result in giving to the merchant his profits. It is not so much a question of what to do but of how it should be done. There are ways to make advertising pay. There are men who never fail to get a profit from advertising investment. The only way to insure the returns is to study all plans, adopt that which is best suited to a given business and then keep pushing along that line until success comes.

#### A RAILWAY IN A ROOM.

The smallest railway has been built to the order of Mr. Percy H. Leigh in an annex of his residence at Brentwood, Worsley, near Manchester, England. The little line is really a toy, but one of the most marvellous toys ever made. In all respects except size it is an exact replica of the track, locomotives, rolling stock, and station, equipment of the London and Northwestern Railway. It has been placed in a room 90 feet long and 30 feet wide, and is raised on trestles three feet high.

The Hague, 1893 to 1894; Constantinople, 1894 to 1897; Rome, 1897 to 1898. In 1898 he was appointed secretary to the British embassy at Paris, his present position there being somewhat curious, for although he holds a minister's rank he has to subordinate himself to Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British ambassador to France. Mr. Herbert's work on the Venezuela commission eminently fits him, according to official belief in Washington and London, for his new duties.

#### PERSISTENCE.

The merchant who keeps after business along a plan laid down in the start and stays with his work until he has won the success coveted or until he finds wherein his plan was defective, will sooner or later get a great advantage from the work he has been doing, and will find his efforts crowned with the best that could be obtained for his labor. If he pushes until he finds his plan was wrong he will have all the more reason for congratulation that he so soon discovered his error, which will make success possible later and he will not fail to realize handsomely in the end. The necessity is to know when to alter a plan already outlined and to stick to that which seemed right, improving wherever possible, but continuing until the profit is what it ought to be.

#### TRY AGAIN.

There are many merchants who grow discouraged because business failed to come as a result of an advertising venture. There are many reasons why some advertisements do not pull. There are often errors of judgment which cause the advertisement to fail. There are many chances for it to prove unprofitable, and the merchant is fortunate when he discovers the one essential feature which will insure success. If the advertisement has not pulled it is advisable to keep at it until it does. Don't expect it to revise itself and gather force without the intelligent alteration which might be given it by a persistent and brainy business man. Try it to the limit. Keep it going until it wins and then the reason for advertising will be more clear and the wisdom of the work more apparent. It is easy to get results if the fight is hard enough and wisely planned.

#### THE INITIATIVE.

Each merchant should have something that would appeal to the average taste and should tell the average man how perfectly it is suited to his needs. It may be he had not thought before that he might need that which was suggested. The only way to insure his interest is to make that interest, if possible, and then convince him of the ability to supply the need. Education makes the customer and logic shows him the way to supply his desires.

#### SHIPBUILDING NATIONS.

British shipping turned out last year the largest tonnage and the largest number of hulls that have ever been recorded in the annual returns of Lloyd's Register. The United States is easily first after Great Britain, with double the output of Germany, and nearly three times that of France.

#### HOT WEATHER HUSTLE.

Hard work makes healthy business in hot as well as in cold weather. The man who keeps pushing when the perspiration flows freely will divert his own thoughts from the weather and will get a benefit in a commercial way. The enthusiastic advertisement will interest the buyers as well to-day as any other season of the year.

Farmers can point with pride to some startlingly rapid pieces of work. One man, with the assistance of two "shockers," and using three horses and a six-foot binder, last year cut and bound forty acres of wheat in two days. This record was achieved by an American near Decatur, in Illinois. England's harvesting record belongs to Mr. Prosser, of Erdington, who converted growing wheat into bread within eight hours. A record of this kind is, of course, only possible during an exceptionally dry season. At Blockley, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Oxfordshire, a somewhat similar experiment was successfully carried out last year.

For actual work these achievements cannot, however, compare with the really amazing performance of a Plains settler in New Zealand, a Scotchman by birth. He and his wife, without any assistance whatever, milked seventy-nine cows twice daily for a whole summer, and delivered each day 2,000 pints of milk at the butter factory near by.

So long ago as 1811, Sir John Throgmorton, a Berkshire landowner, wagered a thousand guineas that he would sit down to dinner at half-past seven in a well-made, woven and dyed suit, the wool of which had been fleece on a sheep's back at five o'clock the same morning. The test took place on June 28th of that year, and the baronet won the wager easily, his suit being ready by a quarter past six. Some years afterwards a millowner at Galashiels, Scotland, beat this record, the suit in this case being ready within eight hours.

#### ENGINE BUILT IN 9½ HOURS.

It seems to have been a point of honor with most of the great railway companies to see how rapidly their men could complete a locomotive for use. An American company began it by building a locomotive within a week. Then a French company succeeded in putting together a passenger engine in sixty-four hours working time. The Northwestern, of England, in 1878, built a goods engine in twenty-five and a half hours. The Pennsylvania company responded by building an express engine in sixteen hours, fifty minutes.

At present the record is in the hands of the Great Eastern Company, of England. At Stratford, on December 10th, 1891, they accomplished the remarkable achievement of erecting a six-wheeled coupled goods engine and tender in nine hours forty-seven minutes of actual working time. The engine was put to work as soon as her paint was dry, and since then has run almost a quarter of a million miles with only ordinary repairs. — Pearson's Weekly.

#### LONG SERVICE.

In the Commune of Idaarderadeel, in Holland, a woman has just died who was seventy-four years in the service of the same family, first as nurse girl, then as domestic, and finally as housekeeper.

#### LAGGARDS IN LOVE.

A Bohemian couple holds the record for procrastination. Franz Rosner, 100 years of age, was married on his deathbed to Anna Renner, aged ninety-three years, at Oberpoltitz. The groom died two days later. The two had been in love for seventy-five years, but had kept putting off the wedding day.

#### ANCIENT HOOPS.

In the course of making conduits in London for the Bow and Charing Cross electric power scheme several iron hoops have been discovered with the rust of centuries upon them. They were the ones used for binding the wooden water pipes laid from the New River in 1629.



## Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair.

Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling out of the hair, too.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## The Napanee Express

### LIBERALS LOSE LENNOX.

By a judgment given by Mr. Judge MacLennan yesterday in the appeal against the recount in Lennox, giving the seat to Mr. Carscallen, the Conservative candidate, the majority of Hon. Mr. Ross is reduced from three to one, with the constituency of North Renfrew open. The judgment was delivered on the appeal taken by Mr. Carscallen, but there is a counter-appeal taken by Mr. Madole which has yet to be heard.

In his judgment in the Lennox appeal regarding a Conservative objection, his Lordship found that the County Judge is not confined on the recount to an examination of the ballots to which objection was made before the deputy returning officer, and the objection is therefore overruled.

His Lordship allowed ballot 405 for Carscallen. It was marked with a cross above the upper line. The court held that a ballot without the line would be good, and the voter meant to vote for Carscallen.

No. 4,032 ballot, marked in the proper place for Madole, was disallowed. The mark was a circle, not a cross or any apparent attempt to make a cross.

Ballot No. 4,004 was allowed for Carscallen. Besides having the good mark opposite Carscallen's name, it had an irregular, shapeless pencil mark in Madole's division. His Lordship held that the voters could not be identified by the mark.

The court found that No. 5,288 had been rightly disallowed by the County Judge. Besides the mark for Carscallen, the initials "P. A." appeared on the ballot. Mr. Justice Osler was conferred with on this point, and both Judge agreed that any written word or name upon a ballot presumably written by the voter, ought to vitiate the vote as being a means by which he could be identified.

The court held that No. 2,470, marked by a somewhat irregular cross for Madole, was rightly allowed, and that Nos. 4,064 and 5,256, having a cross or crosses in the division of both candidates, should be rejected.

The result so far is that Nos. 405

had no right to vote, and yet asked to be allowed to vote. If his name was not on the list supplied to the deputy-returning officer, that gentleman could give out what is called a tendered ballot. These ballots are not counted for either candidate unless a scrutiny is demanded, when the right to vote of all persons tendering the kind of ballot referred to is gone into and decided. A scrutiny has not yet been asked for in the Lennox election. But what is sought to be inferred by the writer to the Mail and Empire is that ballots were retained by the printer instead of being made up into the books so that they might be used surreptitiously in favor of Mr. Madole. If this particular found ballot was so retained why was the cross put opposite Mr. Carscallen's name? Would any liberal seek to secretly get a ballot and mark it for Carscallen? We throw not. That is as silly a supposition as is the general idea of the writer all through his slanderous communication.

In the process of printing some few ballot papers are spoiled, or damaged, and such papers are not bound up in the books supplied to the deputy-returning officers, but are CAREFULLY PRESERVED by the printer so that the total number of papers supplied to him to be printed can be accounted for. The writer of the letter to the Mail and Empire cannot possibly know whether the numbers followed one another in proper sequence either when the papers left Toronto or when leaving Napanee. The writer seeks to infer that ballots were abstracted to be used; but he is so purposely ignorant that he does not want to know that loose ballots could not be used, because at the recount the stubs or foils of all ballots remain as bound. If loose ballots were used in any way, the ballots counted would outnumber the stubs, and any, even a simple minded person can easily understand that a fraud of this kind could not be carried out. But suppose for an instant it was done in the case of the ballot in question, what fool would be so foolish as to take a tendered ballot? And again, why would a grit mark a ballot for T. G. Carscallen? The writer of this precious communication will have to try again and draw more largely upon his imagination, and plan a more probable lie when he seeks to infer wholesale crookedness on the part of someone or more persons because a tendered ballot has been found marked for T. G. Carscallen. If he hunts around enough he will surely find the Tory who marked the ballot, and he will also find, likely enough, that said Tory had no right to vote, and his tendered ballot would not be counted in case of a scrutiny.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

### HOW SEEDS ARE BEING TESTED

Work Being Carried On by the Department of Agriculture.

While intelligent farmers, with a fair knowledge of the seed trade, can obtain high class seeds, a large proportion of them get their supplies in small towns or villages from local dealers who have but a limited knowledge of seeds. The result has been that those farmers who are not within easy reach of a good commercial centre have experienced difficulty in securing reliable grass and clover

## THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

4%

Interest allowed on Debentures Repayable on 60 days' notice

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E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

### JUDGMENT GIVEN IN THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY APPEAL.

Toronto, June 30.—Mr. Justice Osler gave judgment this afternoon dismissing the appeal of Mr. Williams. Conservative candidate in Prince Edward county, against the decision of the county judge in the recent recount proceeding under which Dr. Currie (Lib.) was confirmed in his seat. The point was as to whether numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., set opposite the candidates, names on the ballot are an essential part of it, and whether a ballot from which these numbers have been removed, inadvertently or otherwise, by the deputy in separating the ballot from the stub, is still valid. The judge holds that it is.

The number, says Judge Osler, might be an aid to an illiterate voter, but in the observance of any positive enactment the error of the deputy returning officer in tearing off the number ought not to work the destruction of the ballot, nor should the act be strained in favor of the illiterate voter. Section 106 goes far enough in that direction. Section 2 is the mandatory clause as to what is to be printed on the face of the ballot, and as it says nothing about the number of the candidate, such number is not a material part of the ballot paper. Had the contention of Mr. Williams' counsel been established the seat would have gone to him by seven of a majority, several hundreds of votes being involved.

### CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

They Go Almost Down to the Very Bottom of Society.

Some sort of class feeling is, we believe, inherent in human nature. People often speak as though these distinctions existed only among middle and upper classes, but such is not the fact. Indeed it is very from the fact. No more misleading labels than "the classes" and "masses" were ever invented. There are no masses, rightly speaking. Class distinctions go almost down to the bottom—not quite, of course, because there is always a residuum through their fault or their misfortune have neither the pride nor the inclination to sort themselves.

Money is not an absolute criterion of social position. Character, in so far as it is reflected in propriety of behavior, counts for a great deal. A rowdy family sink directly, though they may have money to waste, an respectable widow may retain her superiority in the face of grinding poverty. The acme of good manners, very badge of gentility, is to "quiet" never to let the sound of mirth, quarrelling or lamentation proceed out of your dwelling.

This sign of social distinction is predated down to the very bottom. On the upper rungs of the social ladder we should say that those social distinctions which can be defined all rest upon birth, money and brains. Among the poor they rest upon mo-

Judge. Besides the mark for Carscadden, the initials "P. A." appeared on the ballot. Mr. Justice Oster was conferred with on this point, and both Judge agreed that any written word or name upon a ballot presumably written by the voter, ought to vitiate the vote, as being a means by which he could be identified.

The court held that No. 2,470, marked by a somewhat irregular cross for Madore, was rightly allowed, and that Nos. 4,064 and 5,256, having a cross or crosses in the division of both candidates, should be rejected.

The result so far is that Nos. 405 and 4,004 should be added to Mr. Carscadden's poll, and No. 4,032 should be struck off the roll of Mr. Madore, which gives Mr. Carscadden a majority of three.

## THE BALLOT PAPERS.

The chagrin of the Conservative party of Lennox, or a portion of the party residing in Nanaimo, finds vent in a series of innuendoes against the Liberal party, the latest being that there were "floaters" used at the late election, said floaters being obtained from the printer of the ballots. Here is the previous paragraph as it appeared in the Mail and Empire on the day last:

"Nanaimo, Ont., June 30.—A new development in connection with the Lennox election has just come to light. In one of the polling booths of the morning a day or two ago a little girl found upon the floor a ballot regularly marked by the deputy-returning officer, who, it is stated, admits his misdeeds thereon. The ballot is marked clearly for Mr. T. G. Carscadden.

The ballots when sent from Toronto came in loose parcels and were by the deputy returning officer placed in the hands of the printer here in loose parcels, and returned by the printer with the names of the candidates printed on them, and bound up in books supposed to contain twenty-five, fifty and one hundred ballots respectively. These books when counted at the polls were found to be short in nearly every polling booth. Some thirty or forty ballots were thus found missing, and the sequence of numbers was broken, showing that the ballots had disappeared after they had been numbered in Toronto."

This very fishy story must have been written by some one not only very eager to discredit the Liberal party but anxious also to proclaim his cleverness to the world. It is a part or continuation of the campaign of slander. The ignorance of the writer is made manifest where he says "the ballots were by the deputy-returning officer placed in the hands of the printer." It is not our business to post him as to the error in this connection. The ballot found, we learn, is a tendered ballot, printed on different colored paper to the ordinary ballot, and it may so have happened that the person to whom it was given

## HOW SEEDS ARE BEING TESTED

Work Being Carried On by the Department of Agriculture.

While intelligent farmers, with a fair knowledge of the seed trade, can obtain high class seeds, a large proportion of them get their supplies in small towns or villages from local dealers who have but a limited knowledge of seeds. The result has been that those farmers who are not within easy reach of a good commercial centre have experienced difficulty in securing reliable grass and clover seeds. This led agricultural societies, farmers' clubs and individual farmers to direct the attention of the Department of Agriculture to various grievances connected with the seed trade, and investigation has proved that there has been just ground for complaint.

In order to secure more definite information with regard to the actual conditions of the trade in the common grass and clover seeds, arrangements were made early in the year to collect a few hundred one-half pound samples of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds that were offered for sale by local dealers. Over five hundred samples have been obtained at various points in the different provinces in Canada where such seeds find a market.

The information which was received with each sample included the place where the sample was obtained, its origin, the price at which it was offered for sale, and the year in which it was stated to have grown.

The samples which have been collected are being analyzed for both purity and vitality. The necessary equipment for a modern seed laboratory has been secured, and the rules adopted by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations for testing seed are being followed in detail throughout.

### ONTARIO SEEDS.

Out of thirty-five samples of red clover seed which were collected in the Province of Ontario, twelve samples contained over five per cent, by weight of foreign seeds. These foreign seeds consist of various kinds of more or less noxious weed seeds, the most prevalent being those of pigeon grass, rib grass, catchfly, Canada thistle, rag weed, curled leaf dock and sorrel, in varying proportion. As a rule, it would be expected that samples of this kind would be offered for sale at a price commensurate with their quality but such is by no means the case. The average retail price per bushel of the ten samples which contained the largest percentage of weed seeds was \$6.95.

The results of the investigation thus far would indicate that there has been comparatively a small amount of timothy, alsike or red clover seed willfully adulterated this spring, although a number of samples which have been analyzed show a large per cent, of inert matter, such as sand, broken pieces of stems, etc. Four of the samples which were secured from local dealers in Ontario contained an average of seventeen and one-half per cent, of total impurities, one of which was purchased in Renfrew at \$7.20 per bushel, and from an average of three tests showed 23.6 per cent of total impurities.

A. S. Kimmerly has a car of berry boxes for sale and can supply all demands. Sugars have taken a drop. Plenty of bran and shorts. Keewatin flour cheaper. Try our celebrated 25c. tea. I pay 12 cts. per dozen for eggs. Paine's Celery Compound 85c. per bottle. Dodd's Kidney Pills 40c. per box. Ozon 85c. per bottle.

enactment the error of the deputy returning officer in tearing off the number ought not to work the destruction of the ballot, nor should the act be strained in favor of the illiterate voter. Section 106 goes far enough in that direction. Section 2 is the mandatory clause as to what is to be printed on the face of the ballot, and as it says nothing about the number of the candidate, such number is not a material part of the ballot paper. Had the contention of Mr. Williams' counsel been established the seat would have gone to him by seven of a majority, several hundreds of votes being involved.

## The Family Herald and Weekly Star.

We offer the above weekly paper, including the Coronation Pictures of the King and Queen to the end of 1902 for fifty cents.

We are sole agents for the Celebrated Plymouth Binder Twine, Best twine in the market. Guaranteed not to break while in use. BOYLE & SON.

Reduced to FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

New Idea Woman's Magazine

Formerly One Dollar

THIS is the cheapest and best Fashion Magazine now before the American public. It shows New Ideas in Fashions, in Millinery, in Embroidery, in Cooking, in Woman's Work and in Reading; beautifully illustrated in colors and in black and white. Above all, it shows the very fashionable NEW IDEA STYLES, made from NEW IDEA PATTERNS, which cost only 10c. each.

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Dunlop Detachable Tires

First in 1888— Foremost ever since.

To have been "first" merely proves antiquity. To have remained first proves merit.



DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

havior, counts for a great deal, rowdily family sink directly, they may have money to waste, a respectable widow may retain her periority in the face of grinding poverty. The acme of good manners, very badge of gentility, is to "quiet," never to let the sound mirth, quarrelling or lamentation feed out of your dwelling.

This sign of social distinction is precalated down to the very bot On the upper rungs of the social der we should say that those s distinctions which can be define all rest upon birth, money and br Among the poor they rest upon m and manners, and the latter, alas, below a certain wage, woefully pendent upon the former.

## Jonah and the Whale.

There is nothing in the original t of the Bible to show that the crea which we are told swallowed J was really the same animal we c "whale" in this day and age of world. The word translated into the Septuagint and the New Testa was the Greek word "Katos," w means simply a sea monster, and word was the one used by our Lo his reference to the account of Jo exploit. So far, therefore, as the brew or Greek words are conce the monster may have been a sha sea serpent or some other uncanny izer of the deep.

Hence there is nothing incredib the statement that Jonah, upon l thrown into the sea, was quickly taken by some water monster swallowed without suffering m tion. To Biblical students it is a known fact that a vessel sailing Joppla to any Spanish port must through a section swarming with a cies of shark called a "sea dog." sea dog has a throat large enoug swallow fair sized men.

## She Pricked Her Finger.

A maid employed by a promi New York family came to her mis with tears in her eyes not may after she had been in the house and said that she had pricked her ger with a table fork.

"I am terribly worried, ma'am," said, "for fear the fork may have some brass in it and have poisoned hand."

"Oh, nonsense, Mary!" replied lady of the house. "How could fork poison you when it is mad pure silver? I never allow anyt else on my table."

The next day Mary and the which had pricked her and all the er forks and, in fact, the whole service, guaranteed by the mistre be solid silver, had disappeared parts unknown.

## How Savages Came to Use Kn

The first men, armed with the plect weapons or with none at all, sined in the chase the animals served them as food and, being g ally in a state of starvation, tore t to pieces with their fingers and voured on the spot the flesh, raw bloody. In time they domesticated imals that assisted them in hun and invented the bow and spear enabled them to kill their prey greater distance.

The knife was invented as an in ment of attack or defense or for r cutting and carving and, being monly worn on the person, was f convenient in eating and becam time an accessory of the table for sons so obvious that they requir explanation.

# The time

to fight consumption, with Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, is long in advance. If it threatens, you can resist; and you may overcome it. Don't be afraid; be brave. But tackle it; don't waste time.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO. 50c and 1.00c; all druggists.



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ANNUAL  
OTHER  
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V. BAILLIE,  
Asst. Manager

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

Go Almost Down to the Very Bottom of Society.  
e sort of class feeling is, we be-  
inherent in human nature. Peo-  
ten speak as though these de-  
tations existed only among the  
e and upper classes, but such is  
e fact. Indeed it is very far  
the fact. No more misleading  
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The Breakfast Table Leader.

MALT  
BREAKFAST  
FOOD

Has No Equal in the World

The Most Concentrated Form  
of Nourishment.

As a hot weather breakfast dish, Malt Breakfast Food has no equal in the world. It is health nourishment in the most concentrated form. It is delicious to the taste, satisfying, appetizing and easily digested. Malt Breakfast Food energizes and invigorates body and brain. It is the only sensible food for young and old in the hot weather. Your Grocer recommends it.

GATHERING OPIUM.

How the Petals and Juice of the Poppy Plant Are Procured.

It is a sort of garden cultivation, the poppy plants being grown in little squares or beds intersected by tiny water channels for irrigation wherever this is possible. The growth of the plants is carefully tended, and at length the time comes when they burst out into flower, and the fields look like a sheet of silver as the white petals of the flowers glisten in the morning dew.

These beautiful petals are the first produce of the crop, for the women and children of the cultivators' families come forth and pick them off one by one and carefully dry them, so that they may serve afterward as the covering of the manufactured cakes of opium. Then the poppies, with their bare capsule heads, remain standing in the open field until it is considered that they are ripe for lancing. The cultivators then come forth in the evening, and, with an implement not unlike the knives of a cupping instrument, they scarify the capsule on its sides with deep incisions, so that the juice may exude.

In the early morning the cultivators reappear with a scraping knife and their earthenware pots, and they scrape off the exuded juice and collect it in their pots. And this is crude opium.

A Historian's Reward.

On April 5, 1902, John Stow, tailor and historian, died. His minute and painstaking survey can never be overlooked by any one who wishes to know London of the sixteenth century. It contains a wealth of fact and detail and has, moreover, been described as the most picturesque of narratives. At the age of eighty years he was given by James I. as a reward for his many and useful books and chronicles—a license to beg!

"We have been pleased to grant," runs the license, "our Letters Patent under our great Seal of England thereby authorizing him to collect among our loving subjects their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities." When the license had been extended so as to avail for two years, it yielded from a single London parish the magnificent sum of seven and sixpence.

John Stow's monument is a pleasing work in terra cotta on the wall of St. Andrew's undercroft. The fire of London that destroyed so much spared the effigy of London's chronicler, so that the posterity for which he labored might photograph it.—London News.

FOLLIES OF FASHION

SARTORIAL VAGARIES OF THE CENTURIES THAT ARE GONE.

Grotesque Styles That Reigned in the Time of Chaucer—Raiment That Rivalled the Rainbow and Men Who Starched Their Beards.

It is a little gratifying to reflect that, however the man of today may compare with his ancestors of bygone centuries in physique and morals, his dress is much more moderate and inexpensive, even if it is less picturesque, than theirs.

It is true that here and there one may find some foolish young man whose taste in dress is as extravagant as that of any "buck" of the days of the Georges. There is, for instance, a son of a well known peer who has the reputation of never wearing a suit twice. He has a wardrobe of waistcoats of all the colors of the rainbow, ranging from a light blue spangled with silver stars to a deep green satin with buttons of eighteen carat gold, each of which is adorned with the painted face of a beautiful woman.

Another wealthy aristocrat is credited with having as many suits and uniforms as there are days in the year and with spending on his tailor's bill a sum which would pay the yearly salary of a minor cabinet minister.

But such men are modestly arrayed compared with the dandies of many a past century. The earl of Northumberland who lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century boasted no fewer than sixty suits of cloth of gold alone, and the bishop of Ely of that time had a change of raiment for every day of the year.

Much later, in Queen Mary's time, the wardrobe of a bishop might have been the envy of Solomon for the variety and costliness of its contents, and even a simple village priest, according to Fuller, wore "a vestment of crimson satin, a vestment of crimson velvet, a stole and fanon set with pearl, gowns faced with taffetas, etc."

In the days of Chaucer fashionable men wore clothes as many colored as Joseph's coat, so that "while one leg would be a blaze of crimson the other would be tricked out in green or blue or yellow, without any regard to harmony or contrast."

Even as late as the middle of the eighteenth century a dandy would deck himself in "a vivid green coat, a waistcoat of scarlet, yellow breeches and blue stockings," and the gentleman of a few years later wore, among similar sartorial vagaries, "a coat of light green, with sleeves too small for the arms and buttons too big for the sleeves; a pair of Manchester fine stuff breeches, without money in their pockets; clouded silk stockings, a club of hair behind larger than the head that carries it, a hat of the size of a six pence on a block not worth a far thing."

At one fashionable epoch our ancestors, to quote the words of a quaint chronicler, "would wear clothes so tight to ye skin that it might well be conceived they wore no clothes at all," and at another they would wear their "so voluminous that a single suite might well have afforded raiment for a whole familie, and so stuffed out with feathers that, of a verity, their wearers resembled nothing so much as walking sacks."

At another period it was the grotesque fashion to combine on one person the dress of all the countries of

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Campbell House, the 3rd Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

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The Khedive and the Rascal.

Even to the adventurers and downright swindlers who hung about his court at Cairo and afterward pursued his wanderings Ismail extended a good natured, half contemptuous patronage. He liked a rogue far better than a fool. Once, when he had formally forbidden his door to a flagrant offender, the man, who knew his character, got a ladder and climbed into the viceroys' room, remarking, "I have obeyed your highness' commands and have crossed your threshold by the window and not by the door." The humor of the thing at once appealed to Ismail, and the offender was reinstated in his favor. *Reum.*

The Kodiak Bear.

The largest known living carnivorous animal is the Kodiak bear. Although the biggest creature in the western continent, the Kodiak bear has the most limited habitat of any animal in the world. The island of Kodiak, just off the western coast of Alaska, is the

ly family sink directly, though may have money to waste, and a respectable widow may retain her superiority in the face of grinding poverty. The acme of good manners, the badge of gentility, is to be et, never to let the sound of h, quarrelling or lamentation protrude of your dwelling. Is sign of social distinction is apated down to the very bottom. he upper rungs of the social ladder we should say that those social notions which can be defined at est upon birth, money and brains. ng the poor they rest upon money manners, and the latter, alas, are, w a certain wage, woefully deent upon the former.

**Jonah and the Whale.**  
ere is nothing in the original texts e Bible to show that the creature h we are told swallowed Jonah really the same animal we call a ale" in this day and age of the d. The word translated into both Septuagint and the New Testament the Greek word "Katos," which is simply a sea monster, and this l was the one used by our Lord in eference to the account of Jonah's it. So far, therefore, as the Heor Greek words are concerned, onster may have been a shark, a erpent or some other uncanny den of the deep.  
nce there is nothing incredible in statement that Jonah, upon being n into the sea, was quickly overn by some water monster and bowed without suffering mutila.  
To Biblical students it is a well n fact that a vessel sailing from a to any Spanish port must pass gh a section swarming with a spe of shark called a "sea dog." The dog has a throat large enough to low fair sized men.


**She Pricked Her Finger.**  
maid employed by a prominent York family came to her mistress tears in her eyes not many days she had been in the household said that she had pricked her fin with a table fork.  
am terribly worried, ma'am," she "for fear the fork may have had brass in it and have poisoned my l."  
h, nonsense, Mary!" replied the of the house. "How could the poison you when it is made of silver? I never allow anything on my table."  
e next day Mary and the fork h had pricked her and all the othrs and, in fact, the whole table ce, guaranteed by the mistress to old silver, had disappeared for s unknown.

r Savages Came to Use Knives. e first men, armed with the sim weapons or with none at all, pur in the chase the animals that ed them as food and, being gener in a state of starvation, tore them leeces with their fingers and d ed on the spot the flesh, raw and ly. In time they domesticated an s that assisted them in hunting invented the bow and spear that ded them to kill their prey at a ter distance.  
e knife was invented as an instr of attack or defense or for rough ng and carving and, being com ly worn on the person, was found enient in eating and became in an accessory of the table for rea so obvious that they require no anation.

under our great Seal of England there by authorizing him to collect among our loving subjects their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities." When the license had been extended so as to avail for two years, it yielded from a single London parish the magnificent sum of seven and sixpence.  
John Stow's monument is a pleasing work in terra cotta on the wall of St. Andrew's undershaft. The fire of London that destroyed so much spared the effigy of London's chronicler, so that the posterity for which he labored might photograph it.—London News

**Olden Time "Raiment."**  
In early Bible days richly embroidered raiment was enumerated with the gold, silver and other valuable property of a rich man. In that primitive age Dame Fashion was not the fickle goddess she is at present, and the "raiment" so frequently mentioned in the Holy Scriptures descended from father to son as a valuable part of the inheritance. Raiment was often sent, with gold and gems, as a present to dignitaries.  
It took not months, but years, to ornament some of these garments, and the gold thread so lavishly used in embroidering them was real gold. Moses describes the process of making the gold thread that was used in ornamenting the tabernacle. The habit of making presents of rare needlework is still common among eastern nations who changed their customs so slowly.

If you have a dime, don't make your self believe it is a dollar. That is what you do when you stop work to tell what a good man you are.—Atchison Globe.



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thing.  
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At another period it was the grotesque fashion to combine on one person the dress of all the countries of Europe—the hat would be Spanish, the coat French, the trousers Turkish, and so on—so that the wearer was a "walking epitome of the dress of a continent."  
At one time shoes would be worn with square toes of such width that a royal proclamation was issued limiting the width to six inches, and these shoes were succeeded by others which came to the finest of points at the toes. In Henry II's time shoes with points two feet long were worn by the fashionables, and in the reign of Henry IV. these points had grown to such an inordinate length that in order to be able to walk at all it was necessary to attach the tips to the knees by chains, which were of gold or silver, while the tops of the shoes were carved with all kinds of fantastic designs.  
In the early part of the eighteenth century it was a common thing for a man of fashion to spend several hours a day with his valet, among the many quaint operations being "the starching of the beard and the proper perfuming of garments, the painting of the face and anointing with oils, tinctures, quintessences and pomatums." It is even said that some of the dandies of the time bathed in wine and milk "for the preservation of their complexions and the rejuvenation of their energies."—London Tit-Bits.

**What Intermittency Means.**  
Intermittency is that form of irregularity in which the pulse appears to drop a beat occasionally. In some instances it occurs regularly and two or three times per minute for several hours. Sometimes, also, it is very irregular and is noted a number of times within a few seconds and not again for a minute or more. This peculiarity generally causes much uneasiness. Yet, while it may be a very serious symptom and associated with grave and incurable disease of the heart, it often signifies merely a functional disturbance which is in nowise dangerous.

**Plenty of Work For the Club.**  
"What does the society which you have just joined find to do?" asked Mrs. Bizzle's husband.  
"A great deal," was the answer. "After we get an organization established the question of other people's eligibility to membership gives us all the work we can possibly attend to."

**An Energetic Retort.**  
"My tastes," said the extravagant son, "are inherited."  
"Yes," retorted the angry father; "everything you have is inherited. You haven't gumption enough to acquire even taste by individual effort."

"Respect for those that labor under burdens." So said Napoleon as he met a porter on the Paris highways and stepped aside to give the laborer the right of way.

and climbed into the victuery's room, remarking, "I have obeyed your highness' commands and have crossed your threshold by the window and not by the door." The humor of the thing at once appealed to Ismail, and the offender was reinstated in his favor. neum.

**The Kadiak Bear.**  
The largest known living carnivorous animal is the Kadiak bear. Although the biggest creature in the western continent, the Kadiak bear has the most limited habitat of any animal in the world. The island of Kadiak, just off the western coast of Alaska, is the only place where it is found. The largest one killed by a white man measured fifteen feet in length and was six feet high at the shoulders. Standing upon his hind legs, this monster would tower nearly twenty feet in the air.

**Saving His Mate.**  
On one occasion at a crowded performance at the Royal theater in Sydney, N. S. W., a number of years ago a couple of sailors who had been drinking were seated in the gallery. One lost his balance and fell into the stalls. The other immediately cried, "Man overboard!" and dived after his companion. With the proverbial luck of drunken sailors the first escaped with a broken leg and the second without a scratch.

**Where the Shoe Pinched.**  
Valet—Doctor, don't you find that master is growing terribly thin?  
Doctor—No harm in that, friend. He was getting too fat. He will be much better in health when he is thinner.  
Valet (disappointed)—Very likely, only shan't be able to wear his clothes."

**Be Lenient.**  
"You shouldn't judge a man by the cigars he gives you," remarked the philosopher. "Some one may have given them to him."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

**All Souls' College, Oxford.**  
Perhaps the most expensive education in the world is enjoyed by the undergraduates of All Souls' college, Oxford. There are usually but four of them in residence, all of them on the foundation, with just enough to keep them comfortably in their rooms aloft over the college kitchens. The college revenues approach £15,000 a year, which should give an excellent education to four young men. But All Souls' devotes its money mainly to the support of fellows and the cult of good living, and the undergraduates get their education by arrangement from other colleges.—London Chronicle.

**To Be Provided For.**  
Farmer Mossbacher—Colonel Chinnaway, the politician, declares that he is in the hands of his friends.  
Farmer Hornbenk—Yes, I know he does, but it sorter looks to me that his friends have got the colonel on their hands.

**The Geological Day.**  
The 6,000 years of human history form but a portion of the geological day which is passing over us. They do not extend into the yesterday of our globe, far less touch the myriads of ages spread out beyond.

The lazy man seldom has a chance to rest on his laurels.—Philadelphia Record.

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RAPID RECOVERY OF THE KING

POSTPONEMENT OF CORONATION

The Royal Patient Takes Nourishment and Gives Evidence of Returning Strength.

A London despatch says: The irony of fate ordained that the day named for the coronation of King Edward should be an ideal one, even among the delights of an English June. The skies were clear, and the heat of the sun was tempered by a cool, refreshing breeze. The weather gods, who are held particularly responsible for the King's undoing, seemed bent upon emphasizing the nation's disappointment. The millions who expected to acclaim a new-crowned monarch went instead to church to pray that his life be spared, or made a half-hearted holiday, wandering through the streets where his triumphal procession would have passed. They were even inclined to be joyful in the light of the ray of hope which came from the palace where the Royal sufferer lay.

The first three bulletins sent out by the physicians on Thursday were distinctly encouraging. It was announced at last that the patient's temperature was normal, and this was the best possible news in a case of this nature. All the other symptoms were also favorable.

**NATION TOOK HEART AGAIN.**

It was therefore not surprising that the nation took heart again, and was almost inclined to indulge in premature rejoicing. The throngs which still filled the streets sang and were gay. "The King will live," was heard on all sides, and they began to talk of a coronation in August or September.

Then the evening bulletin was posted at 11 o'clock on the palace gates, and in all the post offices. It concluded with the disquieting sentence, which checked the hopefulness: "There has been some return of pain in the wound."

These words would usually have serious significance in a situation like that of the King, and the doctors would have hardly employed them unless they desired the natural conclusion to be drawn from them. Fresh pain implies fresh inflammation. Renewed inflammation is usually accompanied or followed by a renewed secretion of pus. This peril is one of extreme gravity. It might be decided to reopen the wound as a last resort. This has been done in many cases, and it is sometimes successful where the patient is strong and in full vigor of life. In the King's case it would be a desperate expedient.

A writer in the Daily Mail, commenting upon the return of pain in the King's wound, suggests that it is due to the natural contraction of the wound and the abscess cavity, causing pressure on the drainage tubes. It is therefore, he says, a healthy, natural sign. He believes there has been no appreciable increase of temperature with the return of pain. The writer says the King has been permitted to smoke. He takes beef tea and milk.

**NOT A COMPLETE OPERATION.**

It is not generally understood by readers of the semi-official account of the operation that it was necessary to remove a section of the bowel itself, and that even if the King rallies from the present crisis another serious operation will be necessary as soon as he is able to bear it.

Lord Lister, one of the physicians in attendance, remarked to a friend to-day:

omission from the bulletins is calculated to inspire the public with false confidence can be judged from the fact that Wednesday evening, when, perhaps, the King might have been expected to have been at his most critical period, his temperature was normal, yet the doctors purposely refrained from mentioning it."

Many of the medical experts now believe that all danger of any septic process has passed, and that, so far as can be seen, the crisis may be regarded as at an end.

**BEST BULLETIN YET.**

"It's the best yet," was the popular comment with which the bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock on Friday was greeted. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly favorable and hopeful; the doctors questioned regard the danger of peritonitis to have now almost passed and believe His Majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

Liverpool was illuminated on Friday night in recognition of the good news.

After learning the contents of the bulletin the crowd at the palace quickly dispersed, and the rejoicing which was already apparent in the crowded streets increased in keeping with the terms of the latest report.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined at Buckingham Palace on Friday night in company with several foreign Royal personages. All the diners returned early to their homes.

**QUEEN'S FATHER ANXIOUS.**

It is reported that King Christian, whose health is excellent, wished to start for London immediately, but his daughter, Queen Alexandra, dissuaded him, saying that King Edward was making good progress.

**SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.**

There is no reason to doubt that the King has astonished his physicians by his remarkable rally from the grave operation. He has shown wonderful elasticity of constitution and a high recuperative power such as are usually found in a man of half his years.

The sick room report which most surprised medical men was that the King was allowed to smoke. The story was scouted at first, but it is now known to be true. Several surgeons, who were utterly incredulous, said such a thing, if true, would signify that the case was hopeless, and that the doctors were allowing the patient to indulge in anything which might be desired.

As a matter of fact, the King's smoking has no sinister significance. He has been a large consumer of tobacco all his life, and the sudden and complete deprivation of this pleasure, the doctors found, threatened a greater danger in consequence of his nervous restlessness than would a small indulgence of his craving.

**PALACE LOOKS GAY.**

Buckingham Palace wore a gay appearance on Sunday than for a week past, and the constant coming and going of royalty and streams of carriages bore testimony to the feeling of increased confidence that the King would recover. In the afternoon a party of princesses drove to Sheen House, Richmond, and the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a long visit to Buckingham Palace. Sunday evening the Queen and the Royal ladies dined

There Has Been a Tremendous Loss in Robes and Jewels, Coaches and Horses.

A London despatch says :—Now that the first effects of the paralyzing blow has worn away, it is possible to get some idea of the tremendous loss which the postponement of the coronation entailed. One no longer talks of thousands, but hundreds of thousands of pounds, when speaking of the amount of money which one way or another will go for nothing.

A rough estimate of the losses that can be calculated upon with some basis of fact makes the appalling total £1,000,000, and this does not include what has been spent for robes, jewels, coaches and horses, and for decorating and renovating houses by the nobility.

In the first place, Lloyd's, underwriters, lose, at a conservative estimate, £200,000 on policies which covered the risk that the festivities would not take place on Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27. They stand to lose half as much again on those policies which covered the risk that the coronation would not take place at all.

**SEAT SPECULATORS.**

Next come the seat speculators. Insurance policies taken out by them amount to some £120,000. Now, the erection of stands and the advertising and the paying for rights involved an expenditure of at least £500,000. Supposing one way or the other they retain £100,000 out of the money paid for tickets, and they received £120,000 for insurance, they still are losers of £280,000.

This loss is made up of several items, and two main ones being the cost of constructing the stands and hiring the premises.

In several cases—large premises—more than £2,000 was paid for the right to build stands. Seats were erected altogether for nearly six hundred thousand persons.

Tradesmen who let out their own

premises and did not employ agents also lose heavily.

Many shops have thrown themselves out of gear for months preparing for the coronation visitors. Little ordinary business has been done, while the rent has kept up usual, and wages have gone on. At least £50,000 was lost by tradesmen in this way.

**LOSS IN FOOD SUPPLIES.**

Caterers and food contractors all descriptions, and fruit and vegetable merchants all lose heavily, as London is now stocked with twice much provisions as ordinarily would be consumed. A great deal of this is perishable, and will be a dead loss. Thousands of contracts for luncheons were canceled within a few hours of the news of the King's illness being made known.

These caterers in turn repudiate their contracts for supplies, so the loss is divided between three classes but somehow they will be £50,000 out of pocket and unaccounted for.

Railway companies calculated to bring 800,000 visitors to London Thursday and Friday. Almost every available carriage was let at prices ranging from five to twenty guineas for each day. The average price for a single-horse vehicle was seven guineas.

**THE DECORATIONS.**

Private and corporation decorations and illuminations now costing for naught cost at least £100,000. Then the Government's expense in erecting stands in the city, and in bringing the King's and the nation's guests to London proximate more than £100,000.

What is to show for all this expenditure? Thousands upon thousands of empty seats, flapping pennons and banners, garden-encore masts, showily bedecked buildings, innumerable illuminations of various designs, all of which seem so out of place, while the King, whose honor these sprang into existence, lies stricken.

**LEADING MARKETS.**

**The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.**

**CATTLE MARKET.**

Toronto, June 30.—Though prices at the western cattle market were a little easier to-day, yet the full effect of the King's illness and the postponement of the coronation has not yet been felt here. The reason of this is that there is still some boat space yet to fill, but as soon as fresh booking commences the full effect will be felt, and prices will probably break seriously. Private advices received by cable from a prominent Canadian cattle dealer in England state that the market there is totally depressed.

Calves and export sheep are dull; lambs about steady. Hogs remain the same, with a tendency to become easier. The day's run consisted of 64 cars, with 936 cattle, 1,080 sheep and lambs, 793 hogs, and 141 calves.

Prices were as follows:

Export, choice.....	\$6.25	\$6.75
Export cattle, light.....	5.25	6.25

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter—The demand for the grades of dairy is strong. Offerings are fair. The market is steady.

Creamery, prints..... 19c to 20c

do solids..... 19c to 20c

Dairy tubs and pails..... 15c to 16c

choice..... 15c to 16c

do medium..... 13c to 14c

do pound rolls, choice 15c to 16c

do large rolls, choice 15c to 16c

do medium..... 13c to 14c

Eggs—The market continues strong with a good demand and liberal offerings at 15c per dozen.

Potatoes—There is a fair demand only and prices are steady. Cars the track here are quoted at 8c to 9c.

Potatoes out of store are selling 8c to 9c.

Poultry—Demand is light and receipts are small. Prices are steady at 10c to 12c for turkeys, 60c to 90c for chickens and \$1 per pair ducks.

Baled Hay—The offerings liberal and demand is fair at \$10 No. 1 Timothy on track here

there has been no appreciable increase of temperature with the return of pain. The writer says the King has been permitted to smoke. He takes beef tea and milk.

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Lord Lister, one of the physicians in attendance, remarked to a friend to-day:

"The operation was the most serious to which a man of the King's age and condition could be subjected."

They took what is described as one desperate chance. Not to operate meant certain death within forty-eight hours, and there remained the possibility of prolonging, if not saving, life by the radical use of the knife. That possibility they seized, as it was their duty to do.

#### ABSCESS HAD NOT BURST.

The operation revealed even a worse condition than was anticipated regarding the parts involved, but the abscess had not burst. Therefore, general blood poisoning had not begun. But it was evident that nothing could be done toward promoting a radical cure by a single operation. The surgeon, therefore, dealt only with the most critical phase of the peril.

From the usual effects following any operation the King is rallying as well as could be expected. The danger is of fresh complications, which are more than likely to arise at any moment. Against these science would be obliged to confess itself powerless.

#### WHAT THE LANCET SAYS.

So far as it is possible yet to say anything definite, the King's prospects are distinctly favorable. Thursday was a good day, followed by a fair night, the patient having refreshing sleep. The state of the wound is satisfactory, the discharge healthy, the temperature Thursday evening normal; a fact which is important, as indicating that the occasional pain experienced in the wound had no sinister significance. Nourishment was taken, and cheerfulness maintained. The King has seen and conversed with the Prince of Wales and the royal princesses. The Queen has visited the sick man several times.

The definite statements issued by the Lancet that the bulletins are accurate, that the condition is simply perityphilitic, that the right medical opinion has been sought, that the right procedure has been followed, and that no symptoms of malignant disease are present, have much reassured the public. At noon to-day the wound is comfortable, and the general condition less anxious.

#### THE KING'S TEMPERATURE.

A member of the Government said to a representative of the Associated Press: "Really, everything is going on wonderfully well, and we all now think the King will recover, though, of course, we are afraid of being premature and unduly optimistic. The King is proving himself a gallant chap."

A good deal of ill-feeling and misdirected criticism appears to have been caused by the omission of the temperature from the bulletins. I understand the doctors avoid mentioning it for the purpose of preventing what they believed would be an avalanche of faulty deductions from the press and alleged experts. It is only natural that the King's temperature slightly rises at night, and it is expected to do so for some time. How little, however, this

pleasure, the doctors found, threatened a greater danger in consequence of his nervous restlessness than would a small indulgence of his craving.

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The King on Sunday was again successfully transferred from his bed to a couch.

Several postponed functions are being arranged. The King has commanded that the Prince and Princess of Wales shall represent Their Majesties at the India Office reception to be held July 4.

Lord Cranborne authorizes the following statement:

The King is rapidly getting better, and the moment, therefore, seems most appropriate for public rejoicing. As chairman of the bonfire committee, I suggest that bonfires throughout the country be lighted Monday night.

#### AGAINST CANCER.

##### Scandinavian Doctor Makes an Interesting Statement.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Considerable attention was roused at the meeting of the Scandinavian Medical Congress last summer by the statement of Prof. Hornitz, who is looked on as the leading Scandinavian gynaecologist, that he had made successful experiments in the combating of external forms of cancer by a freezing process, in which he employed liquid carbonic acid. He explained as his belief that the cancer cells are probably killed by being submitted to a certain degree of cold for a few minutes.

Dr. Hornitz on Friday published a further communication on the subject. After making all necessary reservations, he says he believes that in all cases not absolutely desperate there may be obtained by his freezing process at the least a temporary stoppage of the local processes, while the general health is improved.

An essential condition for the treatment is good hygiene, and great endurance and patience are demanded from the patient not less than from the physician.

#### COMING HOME.

##### Col. Evans' Regiment Likely to Return Shortly.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A cable from the general at Cape Town on Thursday advises that no payments of assigned pay to the families of the men of the 2nd Mounted Rifles should be made after the June pay is handed over. This is evidence that Col. Evans' gallant regiment, which acquitted itself so nobly at Kleinhardt's River, will shortly leave for home, and doubtless in the early days of August their friends in Canada will see them again.

A cable from Lord Kitchener states that many members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles are asking for their discharge in South Africa, and enquiring whether the Government had any objections. An order-in-Council has been passed granting the requisite authority to the men to secure their discharge at the Cape.

this is that there is still some boat space yet to fill, but as soon as fresh booking commences the full effect will be felt, and prices will probably break seriously. Private advices received by cable from a prominent Canadian cattle dealer in England state that the market there is totally depressed.

Calves and export sheep are dull; lambs about steady. Hogs remain the same, with a tendency to become easier. The day's run consisted of 64 cars, with 936 cattle, 1,080 sheep and lambs, 793 hogs, and 141 calves.

Prices were as follows:

Export, choice.....	\$6.25	\$6.75
Export cattle, light.....	5.25	6.25
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.....	5.00	5.75
Feeders, light, 800 lbs. and upwards.....	3.75	4.25
Stockers 400 to 800 lbs.....	3.00	3.75
Butchers' cattle choice.....	5.00	5.50
Butchers' cattle, medium.....	4.50	5.00
Butchers', picked.....	5.25	5.75
Butchers', bulls.....	3.25	4.00
Light stock bulls, cwt.....	2.25	3.00
Milk cows.....	30.00	50.00
Hogs, best.....	6.87	.....
do light.....	6.62	.....
Sheep, export, cwt.....	3.65	3.75
Bucks.....	2.75	3.00
Culls, each.....	2.50	3.00
Spring lambs, each.....	2.50	4.00
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00
Common rough cows and bulls.....	2.50	3.50

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 30. — Wheat—Is steady at 76c to 77c for red and white middle freights. Goose is steady at 68c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 75c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is firm at 81c to 81½c for No. 1 hard Goderich or Port Huron, at 87c to 87½c for No. 1 hard, 85c for No. 1 northern and 84c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady and sold at \$2.90 for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.60 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Steady for shorts at \$19 bid for cars and steady for bran at \$16 in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is nominal at 52c for cars of No. 2 east.

Corn—Is easier; No. 2 Canada yellow sold to-day at 61c west; No. 2 mixed is quoted at 60c west.

Oats—Are dull and weaker; 10,000 bushels of No. 2 white sold to-day at 41c on a low freight to New York.

Peas—Are dull at 76c middle freights.

#### PROVISIONS.

The demand is very strong for all hog products and prices are firm.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$23.50; heavy mess, \$21.50 to \$22; clear shoulder mess, \$19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11½c; hams, 13½c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 14½c to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.

#### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London, June 30.—Close—Wheat, on passage quiet and steady. Maize, on passage firm but not active. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday firm, French country markets quiet but steady.

Paris, June 30.—Close—Wheat, tone quiet; June 24f, September and December 20f 75c.

do medium.....13c to do pound rolls, choice 15c to do large rolls, choice 15c to do medium.....13c to Eggs—The market continues steady with a good demand and liberal offerings at 15c per dozen.

Potatoes—There is a fair den only and prices are steady. Car track here are quoted at Potatoes out of store are selling 85c to 90c.

Poultry—Demand is light and receipts are small. Prices are set at 10c to 12c for turkeys, 60c 90c for chickens and \$1 per pair ducks.

Baled Hay—The offerings liberal and demand is fair at \$10 No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—Is steady with good demand and plentiful offer at \$5 on track here.

#### BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, June 30.—Flour—Fair demand. Wheat—Spring ea No. 2 Northern spot, carloads, 7 winter lower, No. 2 red, 83½c. Co Strong; No. 2 yellow, 69c; No. do., 68½c; No. 2 corn, 68c; No. do., 67½c. Oats—Excited, No. white, 55c; No. 3 do., 54½c; No. mixed, 51½c; No. 3 do., 51c three billed.

#### NEW COLONIES' FUTURE

##### Boer Leaders May Serve Kin New Headquarters.

A despatch from Bloemfont Orange River Colony, says:—I Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and British High Commissioner South Africa, arrived here on T day and took the oath as Governor of this colony. The constitution of the colony was promulgated in presence of military and civil officers. General De Wet and other prominent Boers were present.

It is the intention of the Government to bring about the reduction of the forces in South Africa largely by the employment of Colonial forces.

A number of Colonial divisions will be placed upon a permanent footing and under command of British colonels. These, together with the South African Constabulary the Cape and Natal police for will garrison Imperial South Africa.

The Government headquarters be at Pretoria, because of the existence there of the public offices courts of justice; but military headquarters will be established Johannesburg and Bloemfont. The name of Sir William Butler mentioned for one of the new commands.

The burghers are also to offer the chance of serving the Crown after the manner of the regimental scouts now under the British flag.

It is expected that a large number of the Boers will join, especially if the possession of firearms is restricted to the enrolled.

The Boers would form a Fort State Militia under their own officers, and it has been said that De Wet will be the burgher command under a British general.

Public office is to be given Botha, Meyer, Burger, and other leaders as soon as the country settles. The former has expressed wish to Lord Kitchener that should retire, but that his "fortune has gone in the struggle."

It is a moot point whether Kruger will return, as the leaders who have made sacrifices are embittered at hard hold he kept on the Transvaal money when the burghers were so hungry and needy in the field.

In Mile End, Old Town, London 211 per 1,000 husbands and 292 1,000 wives signed the marriage register with a cross during 19 Most of them were foreigners.



# OF CORONATION

ous Loss in Robes and  
and Horses.

remises and did not employ agents so lose heavily. Many shops have thrown themselves out of gear for months preparing for the coronation visitors. Little ordinary business has been on, while the rent has kept up as usual, and wages have gone on. At least £50,000 was lost by tradesmen in this way.

**LOSS IN FOOD SUPPLIES.** Caterers and food contractors of all descriptions, and fruit and wine merchants all lose heavily, as London is now stocked with twice as much provisions as ordinarily would be consumed. A great deal of this is perishable, and will be a dead loss. Thousands of contracts for luncheons are canceled within a few hours of the news of the King's illness being made known.

These caterers in turn repudiate their contracts for supplies, so the loss is divided between three classes, at somewhat they will be £50,000 out of pocket and unaccounted for. Railway companies calculated to bring 800,000 visitors to London on Thursday and Friday. Almost every available carriage was let at prices ranging from five to twenty guineas for each day. The average price for a single-horse vehicle was seven guineas.

**THE DECORATIONS.** Private and corporation decorations and illuminations now counting for naught cost at least £100,000. Then the Government's expense in erecting stands in the Abbey, and in bringing the King's and the nation's guests to London approximate more than £100,000. What is to show for all this expenditure? Thousands upon thousands of empty seats, flapping pennons and banners, garland-encircled masts, showily bedecked buildings, numerable illuminations of varied signs, all of which seem sadly out of place, while the King, in whose honor these sprang into existence, lies stricken.

London, June 30.—Close—Mark Lane miller market—Wheat, foreign nothing doing, English nothing doing; maize, American nothing doing; anubian, nothing doing; flour, Mexican nothing doing, English nothing doing.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The demand for choice grades of dairy is strong. Offerings are fair. The market is steady. Creamery, prints, 19½c to 20c; do solids, 19c to 19½c; do airy tubs and pails, choice, 15c to 16c; do medium, 13c to 14c; do pound rolls, choice 15c to 16c; do large rolls, choice 15c to 16c; do medium, 13c to 14c. Eggs—The market continues strong with a good demand and liberal offerings at 15c per dozen. Potatoes—There is a fair demand and prices are steady. Cars on track here are quoted at 75c; potatoes out of store are selling at 8c to 9c. Poultry—Demand is light and receipts are small. Prices are steady. 10c to 12c for turkeys, 60c to 7c for chickens and \$1 per pair for flocks. Baled Hay—The offerings are liberal and demand is fair at \$10 for 1 Timothy on track here.

# THE RESCUE OF JOSHUA SANFORD

He Tells the Story After Being Buried in a Well for One Hundred Hours.

A despatch from Paris, Ont., says: Here is the remarkable story from his own lips of the man imprisoned in a well for four days near Paris, told at different times: "I had not intended to go down to the well Tuesday afternoon, but was supposed to look after matters on the surface. The well is 86 feet deep, and we had a contract to drive a drill further, or until we struck water. We had sent our pipe down about 80 feet from the bottom up to Tuesday. The old well was lined with brick, though they were not set in mortar. The well is circular, and about three feet in diameter. I was lowered into the well to examine the pipe, it having been interfered with by quicksand. I knew it was dangerous. While at the bottom of the well I observed the pipe rapidly disappearing into the depth below. I realized that a cave-in was imminent, and signalled to be drawn up. I had been raised perhaps 30 feet. My way was run through a loop in the rope. Then came a crash, and I felt the well close over me.

**NOT UNCONSCIOUS.** "I don't think I was rendered unconscious, though I had received a terrible blow on the head and I could feel the blood flowing freely. I rubbed sand into the hole to stop the bleeding. Somehow I was not being crushed, as I had expected, but the bricks were pressing around me loosely. I could move my hands and feet freely. I tapped on the pipe with the hope of informing those above me that I was still alive. I was afraid they would think me killed and make no effort to relieve me. I could hear everything plainly that was said above. The pipe brought down the sound, but I am told they could not hear me. I heard them start to work, but fearing they would never be able to reach me I began to tunnel through the dirt toward the top.

"I would proceed in this way: I passed the bricks close around me toward my feet, then lowering my head to a sitting position I would reach up and get a few bricks, place them below me and then reach up again. I repeated this plan for a long time. I don't know how long, but I believe I went up 10 or 15 feet. During the time they were trying to signal to me, I tried to tell them how deep I thought I was down by getting them to lower a string through the pipe with a nail attached, and when it got down to me I would tell them and then they could measure the string. This I could not do. Finally, when I pulled a brick from above there was another roar, and the whole mass beneath me gave way. I must have been carried back as far as I climbed. I think the work I had been doing caused the second cave-in.

## CHOKED BY BRICKS.

"This left me in mighty bad shape. I was wedged in very tight to one side. My head was thrown partially over to one side and back to a painful position, and my arms were fastened over my head. Bricks pressed on my back and breast, and I was almost suffocated. I could hear the people signalling above, but I could not reach around to the pipe to tap on it. That's what made them think I was dead. I finally got hold of a piece of brick with one hand, but I was afraid to

into the bucket to go to the top. I did not want to appear before all those people with a dirty face. The men had told me about the crowd waiting to see me. The doctors wanted to send me down a chair to hoist me up in, but I wanted to go up with my leg through a rope. I finally went up in the bucket they use for hoisting dirt. One of the men went up with me to be sure I didn't faint. I feel all right, but my lungs are sore. I am all right."

## THE WEST IS BOOMING.

C.P.R. President Says Prospects Are Excellent.

A despatch from Montreal says: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reached home on Wednesday morning after a month's absence, during which he made a complete inspection of the whole system. The C.P.R. president was delighted with the results of this trip. He said:

"I have been over the entire western end of our line, and I think I sum up what I saw when I tell you that I never was more hopeful for the future of Canada than I am this morning, at the end of my journey. There is prosperity throughout the West everywhere. In the first place, the farmers are prosperous, and as a consequence the merchants are prosperous. The mechanics are prosperous, professional men are flourishing, and everything is thriving.

"Thousands of settlers are coming in to fill up the vacant lands and add to the prosperity. The C.P.R. has always succeeded in keeping a little ahead of the country, and I think this case will prove no exception. Millions of dollars are being spent on all portions and in all departments of the railway. Rolling stock is being added, sidings are being put in, and generally the efficiency of the road increased."

Regarding the subject of crops, the C.P.R. president said that the wheat acreage would this year be slightly larger than last, about four per cent., and an increase in the phenomenal output of last year was hoped for, though this would, of course, depend upon the yield per acre.

Sir Thomas had no news in regard to the fast line in which many insist in believing the Canadian Pacific has a particular interest beyond what he had read in the despatches. There are steamship owners, he said, who would no doubt be glad to sell or secure a bonus for their old hulks. But he thought that neither the British nor the Canadian Government had money to invest in that way.

## THE FATE OF RICE.

The Cabinet Decides He Must Suffer Death.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Fred Lee Rice, the Toronto murderer, will be hanged on July 18th. Mr. T. C. Robinette, counsel for the prisoner, was in the city on Wednesday, and made a strong plea to the Minister of Justice on behalf of his client. For over an hour he discussed the question with Mr. Fitzpatrick, taking the ground that, as the jury were unable to find Rice guilty of having fired the fatal shot, he could not be guilty of murder.

# NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

## DOMINION.

A young son of Wm. Kirk of Hamilton was strangled across a swing. Over 360 Chinese have arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the steamship Empress of India.

A \$25,000 town hall and \$100,000 for street improvement, are among contemplated works by the Soo Council.

The British Columbia Legislature was prorogued on Saturday by Lt.-Governor Joly, after the longest session in the history of the province.

Montreal Street Railway men will ask for an increase of wages to 18 cents an hour on week days and 20 cents an hour for Sunday work.

It is proposed to divide the 43rd, the crack regiment of Ottawa, into two battalions, each five or six companies strong, which will necessitate the appointment of some new officers, and will make the 43rd the strongest regiment in Canada.

## FOREIGN.

The new battleship Mikasa, built for Japan in England, has a tonnage of 15,200.

An English lady, very beautiful and of distinguished bearing, has been found shot through the heart in a Paris hotel.

Twenty-five persons were killed and 35 injured by lightning, which struck a church at Pineiro, Spain, where a funeral was being held.

A monster mushroom has been gathered in a field at Northwood, England. It weighs two pounds two ounces, measures 39 inches in circumference, and grew in three days.

Earl Roberts, Commander-in-Chief has sent a letter to the press in which he again appeals to the public not to treat returning soldiers from South Africa to intoxicating drinks.

Joseph R. Conkling, a machinist at Middleton, N. Y., shot and killed his wife on Monday, then sent a bullet through his own brain. The two had quarrelled and the woman was about to leave the house.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee at a banquet given by Earl Roberts in London proposed a toast to King Edward, in which he showed Germany's anxiety to wipe out the unfriendly feeling against her, by praising the English soldiers in South Africa.

# RAILWAYS IN THE WEST

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY'S INSPECTION TRIP.

He Is Highly Pleased With Prospects and Conditions in the West.

A Montreal despatch says: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy returned Wednesday from a tour of inspection over the C.P.R., highly pleased with the conditions of the west and the prospects for the coming season. When asked if he thought there was room for the Mackenzie & Mann line to parallel the Canadian Pacific, and how it would affect the development of the present line, Sir Thomas rather made light of this project. "The Canadian Pacific," he said, "has not yet been paralleled, and may not be for some time to come. The line of which you speak presents some very difficult problems both in construction and financing, in view of the territory through which it is projected. It is

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#### NEW COLONIES' FUTURE.

Leaders May Serve King—  
 New Headquarters.

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#### CHOKED BY BRICKS.

"This left me in mighty bad shape.  
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 the pipe to tap on it. That's what  
 made them think I was dead. I fi-  
 nally got hold of a piece of brick  
 with one hand, but I was afraid to  
 even tap on the brick lining of the  
 well. Every move caused the bed of  
 sand around me to move, and I was  
 constantly spitting it from my  
 throat, into which it ran through  
 my nostrils. I used the brick to  
 scratch on the walls with. The  
 scratching can be distinctly heard  
 and does not cause the vibration  
 that a tapping does. I heard the  
 men resume work. I kind of  
 thought I would be saved. I don't  
 think I suffered for food  
 or water while I was  
 in the hole. I may have been  
 delirious, but I don't recall the cir-  
 cumstance. I slept a great deal. I  
 would not let the men come into  
 the chamber where I lay, though I  
 could have probably have gotten out  
 a good deal sooner if I had. I feared  
 that they would be killed, for I  
 knew another cave-in was liable to  
 occur any moment. I did not think  
 I could be so fortunate as to escape  
 death in that event.

#### FEARED ANOTHER SLIDE.

"I heard the workmen the moment  
 they broke through from the new  
 well to the old one. I was afraid  
 I would start another slide when  
 I found them working above me,  
 and, therefore, called to them not  
 to do that. I wanted them to go  
 lower and come in lower down.  
 They finally did this. I tried to  
 help myself, but could do mighty  
 little. My legs were numb and my  
 fingers weak. I felt very cold at  
 times, and I guess my circulation  
 was bad. The first thing I asked the  
 men to do when they reached me  
 was to put something over my head  
 to keep the sand from trickling down  
 my nose and choking me. They put  
 a hat over me, but that was not  
 enough, and later they got the  
 towel. Finally I got loose, one of  
 the men reaching in and getting the  
 brick from behind my back and then  
 off my chest. I was then in no  
 pain. I helped myself a little after  
 that, but finally got down to my  
 feet.

#### THAT LAST FOOT.

"It seemed as if I could never get  
 one foot loose. I was perfectly free  
 except that I was in a fairly com-  
 fortable position, kind of reclining  
 and sitting down. My leg from the  
 knee down was caught between sev-  
 eral brick and kind of doubled under  
 me. They covered my foot in such a  
 way that while I could move it a  
 good deal it was impossible to get  
 it out without a tunnel being run  
 under my feet. I knew this was dan-  
 gerous for the sand, which was near  
 and was liable to cause a slide. We  
 tried a whole day to get that leg  
 out. Finally they started the shaft  
 under me. Ropes were tied around  
 me and run into the new well so  
 that if the old well caved in more I  
 would at least not be carried down  
 any further. Then the men started  
 the new tunnel. They had to dig  
 but a few feet of earth and they  
 reached my foot in two or three  
 feet of earth and they reached my  
 hours. They had it loose in a few  
 minutes and then I was lifted out  
 slowly.

#### WASHED HIS FACE.

"I washed my face before I got

the thought that neither the  
 British nor the Canadian Govern-  
 ment had money to invest in that  
 way.

#### THE FATE OF RICE.

The Cabinet Decides He Must  
 Suffer Death.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—  
 Fred Lee Rice, the Toronto murder-  
 er, will be hanged on July 18th.  
 Mr. T. C. Robinette, counsel for the  
 prisoner, was in the city on Wednes-  
 day, and made a strong plea to the  
 Minister of Justice on behalf of his  
 client. For over an hour he dis-  
 cussed the question with Mr. Fitz-  
 patrick, taking the ground that, as  
 the jury were unable to find Rice  
 guilty of having fired the fatal shot,  
 he could not be guilty of murder.  
 Under these circumstances, he con-  
 tended that the extreme penalty of  
 the law should not be exacted in  
 Rice's case, because he had not  
 actually committed the deed. He  
 had to admit, however, that the  
 common design for the escape of the  
 prisoners was against Rice.

Mr. Robinette stated that he had  
 hopes of securing the commutation  
 of the death sentence. The counsel  
 saw Mr. Fitzpatrick after the meet-  
 ing of the Cabinet, at which the  
 case was considered, and when he  
 learned that there were only five  
 Ministers present, Mr. Robinette  
 strongly urged a respite until Oc-  
 tober, in order that the question of  
 life or death might be determined by  
 all the Ministers.

It is understood, however, that the  
 Cabinet, while recognizing fully the  
 able defence made by Mr. Robinette,  
 and taking all the circumstances into  
 consideration, consider the case is  
 not one which calls for executive  
 clemency.

#### DE BARRY SUSPENDED.

Behavior to Canadian Woman Will  
 be Investigated.

A despatch from Washington states  
 that the charges against John De  
 Barry, Inspector of Immigration at  
 Buffalo, have been formulated and  
 sent to Mr. De Barry. The cause of  
 the enquiry is owing to the manner  
 in which Mr. De Barry is said to  
 have insulted Miss Stevenson, of  
 Boston, en route from Canada to  
 this country, as to her residence and  
 business. De Barry is now under  
 suspension.

#### UNITED STATES.

The old bed of Last Chance Creek,  
 which produced \$15,000,000 in gold,  
 has been discovered while sinking a  
 well at Helena, Mont.

Members of Irish societies in Chi-  
 cago denounced the "unholy war"  
 waged by England against the Boers  
 and pledged support to John Red-  
 mond and his allies.

During a fight at Knoxville,  
 Tenn., between a returned soldier  
 and his friends, who quarrelled with  
 traducers of the American army,  
 four men were fatally injured.

Train robbers blew up a section of  
 the Northern Pacific road forty miles  
 east of Duluth, with the object of  
 stopping Ringling Bros.' show and  
 holding up the cash box, but a  
 woodsman gave the alarm.

#### GENERAL.

Arrangements have been made for  
 the Victorian Government to supply  
 some 9,000 tons of fresh pork an-  
 nually to the Imperial Cold Storage  
 Company.

The Planters' Association of Cuba  
 has petitioned President Palma to  
 negotiate a commercial treaty with  
 Great Britain to continue till Sep-  
 tember 1, 1903.

"Snuff" is the local name of a  
 mysterious malady which has al-  
 ready caused the deaths of many  
 sheep in Cardiganshire.

West.

A Montreal despatch says: Sir  
 Thomas Shaughnessy returned Wed-  
 nesday from a tour of inspection  
 over the C.P.R., highly pleased with  
 the conditions of the west and the  
 prospects for the coming season.  
 When asked if he thought there was  
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 through which it is projected. It is  
 likely to be a good many years be-  
 fore there is another line across the  
 continent, if ever, to the north of  
 our line. We are not doing any  
 worrying about competition yet."  
 When asked if he noticed any ten-  
 dency toward business improvement in  
 British Columbia, Sir Thomas said  
 there was some indication of stimu-  
 lation in affairs on the coast. In  
 spite of all ideas to the contrary,  
 there is still mineral development  
 going on and the mining business is  
 extending. "However," he said, "as  
 I told them in British Columbia,  
 they will never have solid and per-  
 manent prosperity until they

#### DEVELOP AGRICULTURE.

The fertile valleys of the Province  
 have been neglected. British Col-  
 umbia should to-day be a great ag-  
 ricultural Province. The people are  
 of course to blame for this neglect.  
 They have shown a tendency to in-  
 sist upon the Government doing the  
 things they should do themselves.  
 They have wanted bonuses for rail-  
 ways, and would not build with-  
 out them, and the Government has  
 been directing its efforts in that  
 direction instead of the development  
 of agriculture. Mining, manufact-  
 uring and lumbering and fishing are  
 great sources of wealth in that Pro-  
 vince, but such industries require ag-  
 ricultural backing to give them sta-  
 bility. The wealth of the towns  
 needs to have the wealth of the  
 country to draw upon. The present  
 industrial depression is due in a  
 measure to some of the labor leg-  
 islation that the Province has pass-  
 ed and to the lack of agricultural  
 development." Speaking of the con-  
 templated general improvements to  
 the road, Sir Thomas said the re-  
 duction of gradients and of curva-  
 tures would be proceeded with just  
 so soon as Mr. McHenry, the new  
 engineer-in-chief, had time to elab-  
 orate his plans, which involve an  
 expenditure of millions of dollars,  
 and which it is estimated will in-  
 crease the hauling capacity of loco-  
 motives by from 25 to 40 per cent.  
 Work on the new elevators at Fort  
 William, Sir Thomas said, was pro-  
 ceeding rapidly, and everything  
 would be ready to handle the great  
 crop everyone is looking for.

Montreal furniture manufacturers  
 have increased prices 10 per cent.

In pursuance of the Imperial  
 scheme to re-construct the defences  
 at Kingston, contracts have been  
 made to remodel the fort command-  
 ing Kingston harbor. Modern guns  
 will be sent from England.

A fifteen months' old child of Wm.  
 Kirk, of Hamilton, got the rope of  
 a swing under its neck and was  
 strangled to death.

Dawson City has decided to ap-  
 point civic police, and Major Wood  
 has been requested to withdraw the  
 mounted police at the end of the  
 month.

The Board of Works Committee of  
 the Hamilton Council has refused  
 the petition of Hamilton civic la-  
 borers for 20 cents an hour, an in-  
 crease of two cents.



# Good Clothing Is The Cheapest.

Good Clothing is always the cheapest in the end. A good suit half worn out is better than a new ill fitting, poorly made one.

We can make you a better suit at \$14, \$16, \$18, and \$20, than any first class clothing house in this vicinity. We buy our woollens from reliable manufacturers at the lowest cash price.

Our Cutter is "Up to Date" and watches every little detail in their manufacture.

We are anxious to make you a good summer suit, will you allow us the privilege.

**J. L. BOYES,**



## COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

**J. R. DAFOE,**  
AT THE BIG MILL.

**J. GARRATT & SON,**  
Bakers and Confectioners.

**Our Stock  
of Confectionery**

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

**Our Bread is  
Second to None**

and our stock of Cakes are

# Bargains in Summer Shoes.

THERE IS NOT A  
BETTER TIME  
THAN NOW TO  
BUY

## Summer Shoes.

Prices are at their  
Lowest Ebb.

IF YOU CONTEM-  
PLATE BUYING  
COME HERE AT  
ONCE.

**J. J. HAINES,**

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

## ODESSA.

Well, Mr. Editor, two weeks ago I stated that Odessa cheese factory had taken in 32,000 lbs. of milk on Monday and asked who could beat it. Now I did not ask who could beat it by adding Saturday night's and Monday's milk together for if we had done that the total would have been over 43,000 lbs. but in reply to my inquiry Selby makes the following answer in last week's edition. That they had made 45 cheese on the Monday in question ha! ha! ha! They forgot to say what the cheese weighed, thus one might infer that the 45 cheese would average 60 lbs. a piece. Now, I am pleased to state that on Monday of this week, Odessa factory manufactured 46,000 lbs. of milk and the cheese made from this milk averaged over 100 lbs. a piece. Some cheese weighing as high as 120 lbs. Ha, Ha, Ha. Selby, come again.

Mr. P. A. Mabey is in Michigan this week.

Mrs. Alex. and Mrs. J. Williams are visiting friends in Prince Edward.

A number of our young people took in the lawn social at Mr. I. O. Fraser's, on Thursday night of last week.

Dr. Day, of Kingston, has opened up business in our village. His office is opposite Watts & Jones' carriage factory.

Mrs. Hunter and daughter, and Mrs. Gilbert and son, of Watertown, N.Y., are visiting at Wesley Babcock's.

It is commonly reported that one of our merchants while returning from Yarker, a few nights ago, lost his way and after wandering to and fro through the back concessions was directed on the right road.

Robert Bennett has purchased the Dey estate from Mr. B. Derbyshire, and will conduct a general store. Mr. Bennett's ability as a business man in the past is sufficient for one to assert that he will make his new enterprise a profitable one.

Dr. Mabey has the stone work of his new house nearly completed.



## Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West,	12:05 a.m.	Going East,	1:25 a.m.
"	3:35 a.m.	"	2:18 a.m.
"	10:39 a.m.	"	7:43 a.m.
"	1:17 p.m.	"	12:17 p.m. noon
"	4:28 p.m.	"	12:55 p.m. noon
"	7:22 p.m.	"	

\*Daily except Monday. \*Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-ly

## CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

## JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

## JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
14-ly  
MARLBANK.

## The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainment, which are charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

## Get a Sunday,

The most popular drink of the season.  
RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

## East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.  
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-ly

## The Hot Weather

will make you thirsty. Drop into Rikley's Restaurant and take a glass of ice cream or soda water. It will cool you.

## For Sale.

One second-hand phaeton. Can be seen at Lloyd's old green house, on Piety Hill.  
Mrs. GEO. LLOYD,  
95 Hamilton street,  
Watertown, N. Y.  
23-ly

## Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.

Young bulls and heifers, and also Yorkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to  
C. D. WAGAR,  
Enterprise, Ont.  
18-om

## Coronation Postponed.

But this is the week to preserve berries. Our stock is of the choicest. We can please you in prices and quality. Sugar and jars at lowest prices. Headquarters for flour, feed and choice groceries.  
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

## Promotion Exam.—Jubilee School.

From Third to Fourth, total 795—George Johnson, 533, Leo Jennings, 520, Charlie Grass, 496, Walter Denyes, 497, Eliza Richardson, 454 From Second to Third—Florence Symonds, George Warner. From Part II to Second—Ignatius Clancy, Howard Sedore, Vera Richardson, Nellie Clayton, Ethel Richardson.  
ADDA REID, Teacher.

## Died at Hamilton.

Mr. William Jones, of Hamilton, passed away in that city on Sunday, June 29th, after a short illness, aged about 45 years. About six or seven years ago deceased was married to the widow of the late Nelson Benn, of Napanee. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Hamilton, where deceased followed the occupation of moulder until his demise on Sunday. In the early part of the summer he spent a couple of weeks in Napanee and vicinity visiting friends and relatives in the hope of regaining his health, which was not very good at the time. His friends and relatives in Napanee and this vicinity deeply regret his untimely end.

## Girl Wanted.

A good smart girl wanted to learn the printing business. Apply at the office this paper.

## Girl Wanted.

First class servant girl wanted. Washing. Apply to  
E. A. RIKLEY

## Pan American Circus.

Lemen Bros. big circus will be in Napanee on Tuesday August 12th. The advance agent was in town on Thursday making the necessary arrangements.

## Ping Pong.

New lot just arrived 25  
60c. \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00.  
Pollard's Bookstore

## CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.  
F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor

## Strathcona Public School.

List of successful candidates at Strathcona Public School. Names in order merit: From Third to Fourth—Lilli Cavanagh, Clayton Kehoe, James Joy From Second to Third—Myrtle Bowry Vera Grant, Haken Antonsen, Et Robinson, Lena Gallagher, Clarence Kah Janie Mowers. From Jr. Second to Second—Bert Asselstine, Mina Kell Harry Watson, Stanley Hanes, Mar Connors. From Part Second to Second Willie Watson, Beatrice Watson, Ed Tompkins, Tom Sweet, Joe Tait, Pei Sweet, Sufronia Sweet, Clarence Joy Tora Antonsen. From First to P. Second—Louise Richards, Kathleen Cavanagh, Vincent Asselstine, Robbie T. Emily Smy, Ray Rook, Don Asselstine Almour Mowers, Rose Fox.  
P. D. SHOREY, Principal  
L. CATON, Assistant.

Grinding at Close's Mills on Tuesday and Saturday forenoons, till after threshing of new crop commences.  
JAS. A. CLOSE

## Card of Thanks.

Napanee, June 21st, 1902  
C. A. WALTERS, Esq., Chief Ranger Co. Lendox No. 78, C.O.F., Napanee, O Dear Sir—I am to-day in receipt of check from the Canadian Order of Foresters for \$1,000 in full of amount of beneficiary certificate issued by your order the life of my late husband, Charles Greer.

The claim has been settled with remarkable promptness, and I desire to press my sincere thanks for the promptness with which the claim was settled, also to express my thanks for the kindness shown myself and my late husband during his illness.  
Yours truly  
MRS. ANNIE GREER

"RUBY CASTOR" is a first-class Machine Oil, wears well, does not gum—it is a trial. On sale at the Medical H. Napanee.  
W. S. DETLO

## Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted the Canadian and American Government secured through the agency of Messrs Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., S. A.

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge applying to the firm above mentioned.  
76,121—Wm. G. Arnald, Kemlo B. C.—Cooking stove for the use of ranches and miners.  
76,274—Joseph R. Courillard, Warwick, Que.—Acetylene gas generator.  
76,283—Laurent Morin, Maisonneuve City.—Wood working machine.  
76,343—Camille St. Jacques, Cranbrook, B. C.—Combination Match-Box.  
76,369—Charles H. Morency, Quebec, P. Q.—Composition of matter.  
76,376—Henri Dubois, Montreal, P. Q.—Sewer Cleaner.  
Write for a copy of "The Inventor's

## J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

### Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

### Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

### Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Puch—Fruitine—Ginger—Pan-American and Orangeade.

## J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

## SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

## Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,

SEEDSMAN,

104 Napanee.

### Men and Apes.

Were it not, as Huxley says, that "the ignorance of the so called educated classes is colossal," there might be need for apology in restatement of the fact that man is not descended from the ape. The relationship between them is lateral, not lineal, both being outshoots of the same stock, but each remaining, of course in very different degrees of development. Isolated groups of mammals.—Edward Clodd's "Thomas Henry Huxley."

### Punctuate It.

Take this sentence, printed nakedly: "It was and I said not of." As it stands it is enough to give the reader vertigo before he grasps its import. Properly stopped and buoyed with commas, it is a perfectly simple and natural sentence, as you will see when you have got the grip of your senses. —London Chronicle.

### Winning a Kiss.

Aunt Hannah—I saw that young man kiss you, Jane. How did it come about?

Jane—In the most natural way in the world, auntie. He asked me if I would be offended if he kissed me, and I told him it was impossible for me to say until I knew what it was like.

### A Pair of Them.

He—The great trouble with Gabley is that he talks too much.

She—That's strange! When he has been with me, he scarcely said a word.

He—Oh, he is too much of a gentleman to interrupt.

St. Hunter and daughter, and Mrs. Gilbert and son, of Watertown, N.Y., are visiting at Wesley Babcock's.

It is commonly reported that one of our merchants while returning from Yarker, a few nights ago, lost his way and after wandering to and fro through the back concessions was directed on the right road.

Robert Bennett has purchased the Dey estate from Mr. B. Derbyshire, and will conduct a general store. Mr. Bennett's ability as a business man in the past is sufficient for one to assert that he will make his new enterprise a profitable one.

Dr. Mabee has the stone work of his new house nearly completed.

Mr. Smith, wife and family, of Cobourg, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Smith.

Mrs. White, of Madoc, spent a couple of days this week with her father, Mr. Jacob Gardiner.

Mr. Carter, of Trenton, was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Geo. Ferguson, on Tuesday, of this week.

Mrs. P. A. Mabee attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Wood, at Cherry Valley, on Thursday, of this week. Mrs. Wood was a resident of this place about two years, when she moved to New York, where she resided until her death.

Warren Gurnsey was removed to the General Hospital on Wednesday, of this week, suffering from appendicitis. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Four children, of Samson McConnell, are suffering from Typhoid Pneumonia.

Misses Eva and Maude Cairns are visiting friends at Centreville.

### Those Dull Ducks.

I recall Mr. Lowell telling, jocosely, in an after dinner speech in Cambridge how he met an acquaintance (of dubious standing) whose cheerful face and happy demeanor led him to ask the cause of such exuberant felicity.

"Why," said the genial smiler, "I've discovered a way to make my fortune. We all know that the reason for the fine flavor of the wild duck is the wild celery on which it feeds. Now, I propose to feed it to the domestic duck and supply the market."

Some weeks later, on meeting his acquaintance again, Mr. Lowell found him quite depressed and inconsolable. "Why are you looking so unhappy? I thought the last time I saw you that you were on the point of making your fortune with ducks. Wouldn't it work?"

"No," was the reply; "the things won't eat it."

### Tartly Answered.

The principal of a certain high school tells a joke on himself with much enjoyment. One day during an examination, when he was visiting the various rooms, he stopped to ask a very bright boy a sum in algebra, and, although the problem was comparatively easy, he could not answer it. The principal remarked with some show of severity:

"My boy, you ought to be able to do that. At your age George Washington was a surveyor."

The boy looked him straight in the eye and answered:

"Yes, sir, and at your age he was president of the United States."

The conversation dropped at that point.

### He Tried.

Lady—Did you ever try to get work? Tired Timothy—Yes, ma'am. Why don't I get er fine job for me big friend der!

### Died at Hamilton.

Mr. William Jones, of Hamilton, passed away in that city on Sunday, June 29th, after a short illness, aged about 45 years. About six or seven years ago deceased was married to the widow of the late Nelson Benn, of Napanee. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Hamilton, where deceased followed the occupation of moulder until his demise on Sunday. In the early part of the summer he spent a couple of weeks in Napanee and vicinity visiting friends and relatives in the hope of regaining his health, which was not very good at the time. His friends and relatives in Napanee and this vicinity deeply regret his untimely end.

### Sad Accident.

Mrs. Switzer, an aged lady of Newburgh, was badly hurt at Strathcona on Thursday last. She and her son were driving through Strathcona, when their horse becoming frightened at the motor, upset the buggy and threw out its occupant. The lady's head came in contact with the sidewalk inflicting an ugly gash across the forehead. She was carried into the residence of Mrs. Fyles and Dr. Beeman hastily summoned. He stitched the wound and did everything to help the sufferer, after which she was removed to her home. A sad part of the affair is that at the time of the accident Mrs. Switzer was hastening to the bedside of her brother, Captain Collier, who was lying dangerously ill at Napanee.

### Popular Excursion.

One of the most enjoyable trips of the season is the popular excursion, under the auspices of S. Mary Magdalene Church, Napanee, through the 1,000 Islands to Alexandria Bay. Excursionists go by the Bay of Quinte Railway to Kingston, thence by the Palace Steamer New York to Alexandria Bay, going down by the American Channel, returning by the Canadian Channel. Or by the Kingston Electric Railway to Lake Ontario Park.

	Alexandria Bay	L. O. Park
Deseronto.....	\$1.00	75c
Napanee.....	\$1.00	75c
Strathcona.....	\$1.00	75c
Newburgh.....	95	70c
Camden East.....	90	65c
Yarker.....	80	55c
Sydenham.....	85	60c
Moscow to Tweed	\$1.25	\$1.00

Special Train Time Table—Leave Deseronto, 11.30 a.m.; Napanee, 12.15 p.m.; Strathcona, 12.25 p.m.; Newburgh, 12.32 p.m.; Camden East, 12.40 p.m.; Yarker, 12.55 p.m. Arriving in Kingston at 2.00 p.m.

### CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

### Napanee Cheese Board.

At the cheese board Friday the factories boarded 1,831 boxes of cheese, 1531 white and 300 colored:

	NO. WHITE.	COLOR.
Napanee.....	1	120
Centreville.....	3	80
Croydon.....	4	65
Phippen No.2.....	5	125
Kingsford.....	6	50
Deseronto.....	7	160
Union.....	8	100
Clairview.....	9	65
Metzler.....	10	..
Odesa.....	11	..
Excoikior.....	12	..
Sillsville.....	13	60
Enterprise.....	14	150
Whitman Creek.....	15	80
Tamworth.....	16	75
Forest Mills.....	17	121
Sheffield.....	18	75
Moscow.....	19	..
Bell Rock.....	20	..
Selby.....	21	220
Phippen No. 1.....	22	110
Camden East.....	23	60
Petworth.....	24	..
Newburgh.....	25	175
Marlbank.....	26	100
Empey.....	27	..

All the cheese boarded sold at 9 5/8 c.s.

Reaper and Mower Sections to fit all makes. A full stock always on hand.

BOYLE & SON.

secured through the agency of Mr. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C. S. A.

Information regarding any of these items will be supplied free of charge, applying to the firm above mentioned 76,121—Wm. G. Arnald, Kem B. C.—Cooking stove for the use of miners.

76,274—Joseph R. Courillard, Wat Que.—Acetylene gas generator.

76,283—Laurent Morin, Maisons City.—Wood working machine.

76,343—Camille St. Jacques, Cranl B. C.—Combination Match-Box.

76,369—Charles H. Morency, Q P. Q.—Composition of matter.

76,376—Henri Dubois, Montreal, P. Sewer Cleaner.

Write for a copy of "The Inve Help."





Canada, and Washington, D. C., U.

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—Laurent Morin, Maisonneuve,  
Wood working machine.  
—Camille St. Jacques, Cranbrook,  
Combination Match-Box.  
—Charles H. Morency, Quebec,  
Composition of matter.  
—Henri Dubois, Montreal, P. Q.—  
Cleaner.  
For a copy of "The Inventor's

## Children Cry for ASTORIA.

**Making on Sunday.**  
Friday afternoon last an interesting  
ad one particularly interesting to  
factory patrons, was tried before  
Magistrate Daly. A complaint was  
against the cheese maker of the  
Mills cheese factory for making  
on Sunday, June 22nd. The young  
order to make up the milk taken  
actory on Saturday night, was com-  
work a couple of hours Sunday  
7. Several patrons of the factory  
lled as witnesses and in their evi-  
wore that it was necessary for  
to take their milk to the factory  
y nights. They kept cows for  
naking purposes, and if they could  
t their milk to the factory Satur-  
days they would be considerable of a  
y having the milk sour. If the  
kept it at home over Sunday they  
e compelled to work on Sunday to  
Water would have to be kept  
it all the time, and this water  
ave to be changed at least twice  
ng man was fined \$1.00 and costs.

### Barrett's Water Ices.

**of Capt. L. M. Collier.**  
Monday evening, about 6 30 p.m.,  
lained as its victim another of  
s old and well respected citizens in  
on of L. M. Collier. He was taken  
Sunday, June 22nd, while at  
s Cove, the terminus of the bay  
the Str. Reindeer, of which boat  
owner and captain. Nothing ser-  
participated and he remained on  
e boat until it reached Nananee,  
ay, when he was conveyed to his  
Dr. Ward, his medical attendant  
d the case as inflammation of the  
and everything possible was done  
e his suffering, but owing to weak-  
he heart the best medical attend-  
uld not avoid the fatal ending.  
has navigated the bay for a good  
ears and has always had the  
on of being one of the most careful  
lful captains on the Bay of Quinte.  
ident of Nananee he has always  
pected and admired for his many  
lities. A wife and three children,  
Herbert and Nellie, are left to  
The funeral took place on Wed-  
o the Western Cemetery, followed  
members of Nananee Lodge No. 86  
F., of which society he was a  
and a large concourse of people,  
the respect and esteem in which  
was held by all who knew him.  
tlett preached the funeral service.  
lwing gentlemen acted as pall-  
Capt. Rankin, W. Exley, J. J.  
J. Dickinson, F. W. Vandusen  
E. Smith.

**Barrett's College Ice.**  
Maria Green is selling fast. Sure  
all kinds of bags.  
BOYLE & SON.

## Church of England Notes

**OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday**  
—Holy Communion on first and  
ndays of the month at the mid-day  
On other Sundays at 8 a.m.  
11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.

We suggest that the Nananee girls start  
a "Rescue the perishing Club," the object  
of which should be to rescue the young  
men who are becoming old bachelors by  
marrying them off.  
The creditors of Starr & Sutcliffe, dry  
goods merchants, Kingston, have decided  
to wind up the estate. The statement  
showed liabilities of \$79,199.22, and assets  
of \$46,371.62, a deficit of \$32,827.61.  
David Caniff, aged 26 years, and employ-  
ed in Mackie's log camp was drowned on  
Thursday evening of last week at Rat Port-  
age. Caniff accidentally walked off a float  
into the water and never came up. De-  
ceased came from Madoc, Ont.

The Woman's Christian Temperance  
Union extend a cordial invitation to all  
the boys of the town to a meeting in the  
town hall, Nananee, on Tuesday evening,  
8th July, to discuss the advisability of  
starting a Band of Hope in connection with  
the Union.

A petition against the return of E. J. B.  
Pense, as member of the Ontario Legisla-  
ture for Kingston was filed in the office of  
A. McGill, local registrar of the high court  
of justice, at Kingston, at noon on Thurs-  
day. The petitioner is John Morgan Shaw,  
the defeated conservative candidate.

Prof. William H. Metzler, Syracuse uni-  
versity, has been appointed chief examiner  
of mathematics for the American college  
entrance examination board. He has been  
given nine assistants. This is the highest  
number of assistants given any chief  
examiner in fourteen subjects. He is a  
former Odessa boy.—Whig.

**Reserve Thursday, 10th**  
**July, for the annual Excur-**  
**sion amongst the 1000 Is-**  
**lands. Leave at noon, home**  
**again by 10 o'clock p.m.**  
**See dodgers and Poster.**

It is reported that by the King's desire  
the coronation will take place at the ear-  
liest date possible. The ceremony will be  
much quieter than was originally intended,  
and its religious character will be strongly  
emphasized. The representatives of foreign  
governments who will attend will be to a  
great extent restricted to royal personages  
intimately connected with the royal family.

Arthur Chown, of Belleville, was killed  
at Kingston on Wednesday morning by  
being run over by a G. T. R. train. The  
right leg was nearly severed from the body  
while the right hand was severed near the  
wrist. Mr. Chown evidently thinking he  
had arrived at the station jumped off. It  
is supposed that, when he saw his mistake  
he attempted to board the train again and  
fell under the wheels. Deceased was a son  
of the late Arthur Chown, Kingston, and  
was going from Belleville to Kingston on a  
visit to his old home. He is survived by  
a wife and two children who live in  
Belleville.

## Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,  
but can be cleared  
by properly fitted glasses.  
Spectacles are our specialty.  
When we fit them,  
they give satisfaction.  
Eyes examined free.

**H. E. Smith,**  
**GRADUATE OPTICIAN,**  
**Smith's Jewelry Store,**  
**Nananee.**

## Parasols & Sun Umbrellas Cheap.

A special line fine White Waists, Embroidery trimmed 75c.  
A special line " " " " \$1.19c.  
We have had large sales in this department and now intend to sell  
out the balance at prices that will clear all in a few days.  
See this :—FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.  
ALL KINDS PLAIN PARASOLS ONE QUARTER OFF.

New goods come to us regularly every week. A big shipment opened  
to-day.—All lines we sell are just as represented, and money refunded  
without quibbling—if you want it. Visit our store—look around all you  
want to—NO ONE URGED TO BUY—this is a ready money store—Every  
customer gets the same fair treatment here.

## The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

*Cheapside, - Nananee.*

### RELICS OF EARLY DAYS.

**Rail Fences and Dugout Canoes Sur-**  
**vive Civilization's March.**  
One of the remarkable features of  
country life in America is the singular  
persistence of the rail fence and the  
dugout canoe. No matter how thickly  
settled a section may become or how  
long it may have been settled, these  
two survivors of early settlement linger  
on as stubbornly as ever. Today in the  
thickest settled parts of New England  
and New York the rail fence is met  
with, while the shad fishermen of the  
Potomac and James rivers and Ches-  
apeake bay, on the banks of which the  
first English settlements in America  
were established, still manufacture and  
employ the old dugout canoe in making  
the rounds of their shad nets.

The dugout canoe is the simplest and  
most primitive water craft known and  
was used by prehistoric man, both in  
this country, Europe and Asia. It is  
made out of a log of wood by trimming  
the outside down to the proper propor-  
tions of a boat and by "digging out"  
the inside with an adz and by the aid  
of fire. The Potomac river dugout is to-  
day pretty much the same as it was  
in the days of Powhatan and differs  
from the general run of dugout canoes  
in the absence of a curved bow and  
stern and in having rather high sides,  
which rise to a summit from either  
end of the boat, being highest in the  
middle, where the seat is placed.

**Canny In Second Engagement.**  
For years a young man and young  
woman had been engaged, and each  
had economized with a view of hav-  
ing the more to spend when they  
should marry. Six months ago, how-  
ever, the engagement was broken, and  
shortly afterward the young woman  
became the fiancée of another man.  
This man she encourages to spend his  
money lavishly—on her. He has bought  
her beautiful silver for her toilet table,  
the latest design and engraved with  
her initials; a handsome leather trav-  
eling bag completely fitted out, rugs,  
books and other articles to make home  
comfortable.  
"No more economizing for me," says  
the girl. "If he invests so much in  
me, we won't be so likely to quarrel,  
and certainly he will not have the mon-  
ey to spend on another girl," which is  
the wisdom that rules sentiment in  
these modern days.

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